

Prince Saud visits Oman, Qatar

MUSCAT (R) — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal has arrived in Muscat with a message from King Fahd for the ruler of Oman, Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id, Omani officials said Sunday. The officials gave no details of the message but quoted Prince Saud as saying on arrival that he would discuss issues of common interest, including the Gulf Cooperation Council meeting due to start in the Saudi resort of Taif on Aug. 22. Apart from Saudi Arabia and Oman, the Council also includes Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. Prince Saud later arrived in Doha for talks with Qatar officials, the Qatar News Agency reported. It gave no further details.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز - جوردان تايمز - جوردان تايمز

2 Israelis wounded near Nabatiyeh

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Israelis were wounded Sunday when a bomb exploded by the side of a road in South Lebanon, a military spokesman said. The blast, near the entrance to Nabatiyeh, slightly injured two civilian employees of the Israeli army, the spokesman said. Israeli troops were searching the area. In Beirut, security sources said the bomb exploded as an Israeli convoy passed on the road, wounding two Israeli soldiers. The leftist Murabitoun radio said guerrillas of the Lebanese National Resistance Front carried out the attack. In a separate incident, state-run Beirut Radio reported that a car packed with explosives blew up in a village near Nabatiyeh Saturday night and two people inside the car were killed. There were no other details.

Volume 8 Number 2338

AMMAN, MONDAY AUGUST 15, 1983 — DHUL QA'DEH 7, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Bundestag delegation arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A West German parliamentary delegation arrived in Amman Sunday for a two-day visit and talks with Jordanian officials. The delegation, led by Hans Juergen Wischniewski, deputy chairman of the West German Bundestag's Foreign Relations Committee, will discuss with Jordanian leaders the current political situation in the Middle East region and Jordanian-West German relations. The delegation is on its fourth leg of a tour of the region. It has already visited Syria, Iraq and Lebanon.

Iranian offensive foiled, says Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday its troops had repelled an Iranian attack near the Iraqi border town of Zubayyah, 160 kilometres east of Baghdad in the central sector of the Gulf war front. An Iraqi high command communiqué said the Iranians attacked at dawn Sunday, but were beaten back with heavy losses in men and equipment. Iraqi helicopter gunships meanwhile hit Iranian positions on the central and northern battlefronts, inflicting heavy losses, and all returned safely to base, the communiqué added.

Iraqi finance minister replaced

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has dismissed Finance Minister Tamer Razouki, Baghdad Radio said Sunday. It said a presidential decree announcing Mr. Razouki's dismissal gave no reason for the move, but said he would be replaced by ministry Under-Secretary Hisham Hassan Tawfiq.

Ex-intelligence chief quits Israeli army

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's former chief of military intelligence, Yehoshua Saguy, is quitting the army after losing his previous post for his actions during last year's Beirut massacre of Palestinians. Israeli newspapers said Sunday. General Saguy was forced to leave his command by the judicial inquiry into the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. The inquiry said Gen. Saguy failed to warn of risks in allowing revenge-hungry Lebanese militia into the Palestinian refugee camps after the murder of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Controversial Indian minister resigns

NEW DELHI (R) — Jagannath Mishra, the controversial chief minister of the north Indian state of Bihar, resigned Sunday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said. Chandra Shekhar Singh, minister of state for energy in the central government, will now head the Bihar government which is ruled by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, the government-owned All India Radio reported. PTI quoted a party spokesman as saying Mr. Mishra had sought Mrs. Gandhi's permission to quit and that he had not been removed from his post.

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Junblatt warns Marines to stay away Druze, rightists clash with rockets, artillery in Shouf mountains

BEIRUT (R) — Fierce rocket and artillery clashes erupted Sunday between Druze and rightist militias in the mountains outside Beirut, state-run Beirut Radio said.

The crash of artillery shells landing around rightist positions at Souk Al Gharb and the Druze stronghold of Aitah could be heard by residents in central Beirut.

Both sides were firing barrages of rockets and shells, the radio said. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

The shelling broke out as U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane was meeting community leaders to discuss developments in the Lebanese crisis and moves to reopen the international airport, closed by shelling for four days.

Beirut Radio said Mr. McFarlane's assistant, Richard Fairbanks, was expected to go to Damascus Monday and have talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Residents said palls of smoke were rising from the rightist suburbs of east Beirut where some incoming rounds appeared to have landed.

Witnesses and state television said the shelling later died down after about an hour.

Beirut Radio in the afternoon reported a new outbreak of shelling between the Druze strongholds of Aley and Aitah and rightist positions at Souk Al Gharb and Ain Roumaneh.

The radio gave no details. Two men were killed and one was wounded in an incident at the village of Talia, near the eastern Bekaa Valley town of Baalbek, it reported.

The men were shot during a car chase believed to be linked to the conflict between rival Palestinian factions in the area.

Junblatt's warning

Meanwhile, Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt has warned U.S. Marines in Lebanon to stay away from Lebanese army positions.

for three days even though it costs twice as much as a scheduled flight.

"You know how the Lebanese are — when the airport is closed, everyone wants to go away," said one of the men selling hydrofoil places.

Except for a brief interlude when a Czechoslovak airliner flew in and out on Thursday morning, the airport has remained closed for fear of renewed shelling.

Airport Director Edmond Qhosa said the airport, only slightly damaged in the shelling, was ready to open as soon as a political decision was made.

His airport staff lounge listlessly in the terminal, and airport buses continue to pass routinely in front of the airport to deliver non-existent passengers.

While the shipping companies thrive, Lebanon's national carrier Middle East Airlines (MEA) is piling up a loss of 1.25 million Lebanese pounds (\$260,000) a day.

Press reports say the closure of the airport during last year's Israeli invasion caused MEA losses for 1982 of about 180 million pounds (\$38 million).

A Lebanese army captain said the army's limited number of helicopters had also stopped operating from its airport base.

Junblatt supports Libya against U.S.

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese left-wing leader Walid Junblatt told Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qaddafi Sunday that he supported Libya's attitudes in the face of "imperialism," the official Libyan news agency JANA reported.

It said Mr. Junblatt expressed appreciation, in a cable to the Libyan leader, of the "courageous attitudes by Libya to counter the imperialist challenges which try to subjugate the Arabs through American policy."

Mr. Junblatt was apparently referring to disagreement between the United States and Libya over the conflict in Chad.

Exodus on

Lebanese stranded by the latest closure of Beirut airport have been forced to find ingenious methods of getting out of the country.

The most popular strategy for thousands of Lebanese wanting to leave the country for one reason or another has been to reach another airport, probably in Cyprus, though some have attempted costly taxi journeys to Tel Aviv, in Israel.

Ships to Cyprus filled up rapidly, although the trip takes at least nine hours.

A hydrofoil which started operating Sunday is now fully booked



CHAD DISPLAYS PRISONERS: A group of 13 barefoot and tied prisoners are brought into a truck after they were displayed to newsmen at the Chad capital, N'djamena's Chamber of Commerce Saturday. Chadian officials say the prisoners are regular Libyan soldiers fighting alongside Chad rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei (Related story on page 2)

Commerce Saturday. Chadian officials say the prisoners are regular Libyan soldiers fighting alongside Chad rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei (Related story on page 2)

Hussein cables good wishes to Pakistan and India

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to Pakistan President Gen. Zia Ul-Haq on the anniversary of Pakistani Independence Day which falls on Aug. 14. In his cable, King Hussein wished the Pakistani leader health and the people of Pakistan progress and prosperity.

Another cable of good wishes was sent Sunday by the King to Indian President Zail Singh on the anniversary of India's Independence Day, which falls on Aug. 15. In his cable the King wished the Indian leader and his people prosperity and progress.

Pakistani people celebrate in Amman; India looks forward to expand ties with Jordan, Santoshi says, page 3

Chilean minister promises polls will be held sooner

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's constitution will be changed to allow an elected congress to operate before the 1990 target date, the country's new interior minister said in an interview published Sunday.

Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa said in the interview with the daily El Mercurio that a referendum would be held to approve the changes.

The interview was carried out on Thursday, just before two nights of violent protests against the rule of President Augusto Pinochet in which 24 people died.

Mr. Jarpa gave no indication of when the referendum would be held or when elections to congress would take place.

Diplomats said the announcement, like the ministerial reshuffle on Wednesday which brought Mr. Jarpa into the cabinet, appeared to be aimed at allaying concern among the armed forces and the political right about the course of Chile's promised transition to democracy.

The proposals would have little effect on the opposition, who organized last Thursday's day of protest to back their call for General Pinochet to resign and a return to democracy within 18 months, they added.

A government spokesman said Santiago was quiet Saturday night despite some disturbances at the funerals of victims of the violence.

Next month sees the 10th anniversary of the military coup which ended the socialist government of the late Salvador Allende and brought Gen. Pinochet to power.

The president announced recently that in October a commission would begin studying laws to legalize political parties, banned since the coup, establish an electoral register and organize elections to congress. He gave no timetable for it.

In his interview, Mr. Jarpa said: "We will submit to a referendum by the people the results of these studies and the programme which we will see (emerging)."

"I think that the implementation of political laws is going to begin a long time before what was planned. I can't say when but before 1990 we are going to have an elected congress."

Franjeh lashes U.S.

DAMASCUS (R) — A leader of Lebanon's Syrian-backed "National Salvation Front" opposition group Sunday criticized the United States and the role of the U.S.-trained Lebanese army.

Former Maronite Christian President Suleiman Franjeh said in an interview with the Syrian government daily Tishrin that "enmity of the United States is dangerous but its friendship is fatal."

Tishrin quoted Mr. Franjeh as saying right-wing Falangist forces were hiding behind the Lebanese army in its mountain clashes with Druze militias.

"The Falangist gang knows it cannot impose its will on the Lebanese... therefore it fires the first shot and then hides behind the army."

The only key figure he was not believed to have spoken to was Mr. Junblatt, who rubbed salt in the wound by insisting that any discussions of Druze grievances should be held at his family palace in the Druze heartland at Moukhtara.

The crisis overshadowed Lebanon's attempts to get foreign forces — Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian — off its territory and forced the Gemayel government, as well as U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane, to shift priorities.

Mr. McFarlane, shuttling between Israel and Lebanon over the last few days after trips to Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, was said by Western diplomats here to be concentrating on how to ensure peace in the mountains, and thereby prevent attacks on the airport and other civilian areas.

His task is given urgency by the fact that the Israelis plan to pull out of the mountains by the onset of winter, and regroup along a new defence line in the south.

Fateh rebel leaders off to Libya

DAMASCUS (R) — A delegation of rebel members of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Fateh group left for Libya for talks on the rebellion Sunday, a rebel spokesman said.

The delegation, headed by Nimer Saleh, a leading figure in the revolt against Mr. Arafat, was going to Libya at the invitation of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

The rebel movement earlier announced full support for the Syrian-backed Lebanese "National Salvation Front" opposition group.

Feeling of siege prevails in Lebanon

By Phil Davison

Beirut

BEIRUT — Beirut airport, under threat of shelling from anti-government Druze, remained closed for the fifth day running Sunday, prompting a renewed sense of siege among the city's residents.

Almost a year after the end of the Israeli siege of mainly-Muslim west Beirut, the estimated 1.5 million people of the whole capital were partly cut off from the outside world.

Israeli or Syrian troops control all areas to the north, east and south and well-armed local militias operate within these areas, making passage slow and hazardous.

Beirutis rushed for tickets on boats to the Mediterranean island of Cyprus. Some intended to holiday there, some to fly on elsewhere. Those with time to spare planned to sit it out and watch developments in their country from a safe distance.

The airport's closure left residents without foreign newspapers, overseas mail and an array of imported goods. The shutdown heightened the stress caused by weeks of car bombs and random rocket and shell attacks in and around the capital.

"Last year, it was a feeling of siege. Now, it's a sense of strangulation," said one Lebanese who lives in east Beirut but works in the west.

The latest crisis began last Wednesday after the new Lebanese army, which at present controls only the Beirut area, tried to reinforce a small base at Kfar Matta in the mainly Druze-held Shouf mountains.

Local Druze saw this as the start of the army's announced plans to

move in to prevent fighting between Druze and predominantly militia, the latter based in rightist Shouf villages and in larger areas further north.

Well-armed followers of Druze leader and leftist politician Walid Junblatt attacked the Kfar Matta base. To press their point, they later fired shells and rockets on the airport, where the Lebanese army has a base, according to independent reports.

For the first time, the army base at the airport, which is across a tree-lined avenue from the headquarters of United States Marines serving in the multinational peace-keeping force, replied with artillery fire towards Druze positions, reporters on the scene said.

The rightist militia, which calls itself "the Lebanese Forces," joined in with mortars and artillery from predominantly Christian villages in the hills against Druze positions.

Kidnap episode

On Wednesday evening, three cabinet ministers — one Druze, one Maronite Christian and one Shi'ite Muslim — drove to the heart of the Shouf to mediate.

But after leaving the home of Druze spiritual leader Mohamad Abu Saqra in Ba'adran, the ministers were ambushed by heavily-armed Druze militiamen, followers of Mr. Junblatt.

The militiamen forced the ministers of health, finance and public works to accompany them to the ancestral palace of the Junblatt family in the picturesque village of Moukhtara.

Mr. Junblatt himself was not there. He has lived in exile, mostly in Amman or Damascus, since narrowly escaping an ass-

assination attempt in west Beirut last December.

But there was no doubt he was pulling the strings. "Give them dinner. Don't harm them. But don't let them go," he told his supporters by telephone, according to press accounts.

The following day, Israeli troops which occupy the Shouf, while allowing the militiamen to operate freely, moved in and warned the Druze they had orders from Tel Aviv to free the ministers and preferred to do so peacefully.

After 90 minutes of discussion, the ministers left the Junblatt palace, accompanied by Israeli soldiers, and drove back to Beirut.

Druze demands

The Druze had freed their hostages, but at a price. The ministers were given a list of 10 demands, including the resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, and effectively his government, and sweeping concessions for the Druze.

With the ministers freed, the demands at first looked meaningless. The image was of a kidnapper sending his hostage to pick up the ransom.

But it quickly became clear that Mr. Junblatt was holding an equally important "hostage" — Beirut airport, within the range of Druze artillery and multiple-rocket launchers.

Even as the ministers were being freed, shells and Grad rockets again hit the airport and the adjoining Lebanese army base.

MIDDLE EAST

Mitterrand's envoy meets Chadian president

N'DJAMENA (R) — France's top presidential adviser on African affairs had talks Sunday with beleaguered Chad President Hissene Habre whose troops have been forced to retreat from northern Chad by Libyan-backed rebels.

Guy Penne met the president as crack French paratroopers were moved to Salal, a military outpost 350 kilometres north of the capital, to train local troops in the use of anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons.

Saturday, a first contingent of 150 paratroopers was dispatched to Abeche, the main town in eastern Chad and one of Mr. Habre's traditional strongholds. From Abeche he launched his successful drive on the capital in June, 1982, to oust former President Goukouni Oueddei, now leader of the rebels.

French troops are under orders not to engage in fighting.

Informed sources said the government seemed resigned to the loss of the north after the recapture of Faya-Largeau by the rebels on Wednesday but was determined to make a stand for the southern half of the country.

Dispatch of French troops to Abeche and Salal appeared to confirm that government forces were establishing a defence line from east to west effectively cutting the country in two.

The sources said Mr. Habre was bound to renew calls for France to provide air cover and send in combat troops in his meeting with Mr. Penne who arrived earlier Sunday from Bangui in neighbouring Central African Republic.

France has hitherto resisted heavy pressure from Mr. Habre and other African allies who feel that French military involvement in the seven-week-old war is the only way to avoid the spread of Libyan influence to moderate African nations.

Although France has sent 500 troops and tons of military hardware to Mr. Habre's aid, Chad officials have expressed bitter disappointment at its decision to adhere to a 1976 military cooperation agreement which bars France from military participation.

Mr. Habre has claimed that the latest flare-up was no civil war but Libyan aggression against his country justifying French intervention.

Last Sunday he accused Mr. Penne and other French officials



French troops relax with Chadian children in the capital, N'Djamena (A.P. wirephoto)

U.S. completes key Middle East realignment

WASHINGTON — Morris Draper, who has been President Reagan's special negotiator in Lebanon, will become ambassador to Tunisia, and Reginald Bartholomew, who negotiated the recently concluded agreement to keep American bases in Greece, will be nominated as ambassador to Lebanon. Reagan administration sources said.

The sources added that Reagan intends to shift Walter Culler, the current ambassador in Tunis, to Saudi Arabia, and Brandon Grove

Jr., until recently the consul general in occupied Jerusalem, to Kuwait. Robert Dillon, become the U.S. representative at the United Nations for refugee affairs.

The nominations, to be announced shortly, were described by the sources as completing the realignment of key Middle East diplomatic posts set in motion by the recent decision to move Richard W. Murphy from Saudi Arabia to assist secretary of state for Mideast affairs.

— The Washington Post

Kabul plans new port city

MOSCOW (R) — The Afghan government is to build a new port city at Hayraton, on the River Amu Darya, which handles the bulk of the country's trade with the Soviet Union. TASS news agency reported Sunday.

It said the planned new town would house 40,000 people and involve expansion of facilities at the existing cargo terminal.

Last year Soviet engineers completed the first bridge across the Amu Darya, also known as the Oxus, which forms the border between the two countries.

Zia's supporters clash with opponents

KARACHI (R) — Opponents and supporters of Pakistan's martial law clashed in Karachi Sunday as politicians emerged from hiding to lead a nationwide protest and demand free elections.

About 20,000 people turned out for the protest on Pakistan's 36th independence anniversary and police fired tear gas after some of the estimated 10,000 government supporters began throwing stones. Four people were injured.

Two leaders of the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), General Secretary Khwaja Khairuddin and acting President Abid Zuberi, were arrested for breaking the martial law ban on political rallies.

In Peshawar, capital of the Northwest Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan, baton-wielding police broke up the start of a rally and arrested about 20 MRD protesters.

President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq launched the official ceremonies Sunday with a speech promising a drive against corruption and a new system of Islamic courts to ensure swift and inexpensive justice for the common man.

Gen. Zia, who said on Friday he would hold general elections by March 1985 and then lift martial law, played down the protests at a hastily-called news conference in Rawalpindi.

He said Pakistan was a free country despite its military government and people had the right to express their opinions.

Apart from rallies held in the centres of the main cities, Pakistanis mainly joined in peaceful festivities. Most major roads were festooned with lights and bunting. Taxis, buses and cars flew Pakistan's green and white flag.

Khomeini's men take aim at secret group

TEHRAN (R) — Some supporters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini, having seen the Iranian Communist Party crushed earlier this year, are now turning their sights on a secretive group of religious opponents.

Their target is the Hojatiyeh society, which they accuse of rejecting Khomeini's leadership, opposing the war with Iraq and supporting the interests of the rich.

Attacks on the society have coincided with a campaign against private-sector opponents of the government's economic policies and the resignation of two ministers regarded as favouring private business.

Nobody has openly accused the two of being connected with the Hojatiyeh. But some politicians have closely coupled their criticism of the society with comment on the resignations and economic issues.

The differences between Khomeini's followers and the secretive Hojatiyeh revolve around political issues as immediate as who should run the country.

But they spring from what appears to the outsider to be some of the more esoteric points of centuries-old Shi'ite Muslim theology.

The Hojatiyeh society was founded 30 years ago with the prime aim of campaigning against the Baha'i sect, a 19th century cult which Shi'ite Muslims — the majority sect in Iran — regard as a dangerous heresy.

Khomeini's followers also strongly oppose Baha'ism. But they say that in its fight against Baha'ism the Hojatiyeh has adopted doctrines incompatible with an Islamic republic ruled by a supreme religious leader.

The society believes the only figure who can legitimately rule on earth is the 12th Shi'ite imam, a religious leader it says has been hidden from human sight since the ninth century A.D. But who will return at the end of time to usher

in an era of justice and peace.

Khomeini's followers also look forward to the return of the 12th imam. But they say that in the meantime it is not only legitimate but obligatory that society should be governed by the most prominent religious figure of the day.

They charge that despite the Hojatiyeh's assurances, their rejection of all authority except the 12th imam's must mean that they do not accept the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini.

In one recent display of the strains, the Iranian press reported that in May this year a crowd of Khomeini supporters forced the Hojatiyeh to close down an exhibition they had set up in Tehran.

"Another group's theme is to let sin become rampant so that the 12th imam appears," Khomeini said afterwards in a clear warning to the Hojatiyeh. "What is he coming for? The 12th imam comes to remove sin. Are we to commit sin to make him appear? Shun such crookedness," he said.

"For God's sake if you are Muslims and for the sake of your country if you are nationalists get rid of factionalism and enter into the wave which is now taking the nation. Do not swim against it for it will break your arms and legs," he added.

Two weeks later the Hojatiyeh society issued a statement published in the afternoon daily Kayhan saying that it was "suspending" its activities because of the ayatollah's speech.

But its opponents were not satisfied. A parliament deputy, Ali Akbar Hamidzadeh, told the newspaper Ettelaat that the society "should declare itself dissolved, not closed down" and called for some of its members to be put on trial.

Criticism of the Hojatiyeh has run parallel to a campaign by the government against profiteers and hoarders and, in general, those in the private sector opposed to its policies of state control of parts of the economy.

Battle-wise Habre needs all his ingenuity to win this round

N'DJAMENA (R) — Enemies say Chadian President Hissene Habre is consumed by personal ambition, friends argue he may be the only uniting factor in an agonised nation and all agree he is a central character in his country's tragedy.

The U.S. regards him as the key to checking what Washington calls Libyan attempts to destabilise Africa.

The Americans have announced an increase of emergency aid to N'djamena to help Mr. Habre repel the latest offensive by Libyan-backed rebels.

Two weeks ago, the Reagan administration rushed anti-aircraft missiles to Chad together with three trainers. It also sent to Egypt, ahead of schedule, two reconnaissance planes capable of

monitoring Libyan air movements.

And in a massive show of strength, a U.S. fleet led by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Eisenhower was sent to the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast.

The U.S. aid, together with strong French support, came after Mr. Habre accused Libya of launching air raids against Chadian towns.

Mr. Habre sprang to fame a decade ago by holding a French woman hostage in northern Chad for two years to publicise his guerrilla war against the central government in N'djamena.

Reading Che Guevara

He is a first-class guerrilla leader with no military training, a

warlord who will spend entire nights reading the works of the late Cuban guerrilla leader Ernesto "Che" Guevara or the conservative French philosopher Raymond Aron.

His own man

He has been labelled a Maoist or an American stooge but, as one college friend summed him up: "Hissene has never believed in anyone but himself".

Tall with piercing eyes and a goatee beard, he cuts a charismatic figure and commands a large following of devotees.

Born 41 years ago of a poor family of shepherds in the northern desert region of Faya-Largeau, he was quickly spotted by his French schoolteachers as a

young man who would go far.

As a boy, Mr. Habre was a pupil at the Faya-Largeau Catholic mission from where the local French military commander sent him to Paris with a scholarship.

While he studied law and political sciences, his country became independent and he decided to return and become a regional prefect.

Wrong choice

The late President Ngarta Tombalbaye named him vice-prefect at Mossorou, in the Kanem region north-west of the capital, in February 1971. Impressed by his intelligence, Mr. Tombalbaye sent him a few months later to Algiers to negotiate the return of then northern

rebel leader Abba Siddick.

But Mr. Habre was so fascinated by the man that he joined his band of rebels in what signalled the start of his political and guerrilla struggles pitting the Muslim North against the animist and Christian South.

Siddick sent him to Tibesti where his second-in-command, Goukouni Oueddei had opened a second front against the Tombalbaye regime. Mr. Habre hit world headlines in 1973 when he kidnapped French woman Ethnologue Françoise Claustre.

His split with Mr. Oueddei and other guerrilla leaders came in 1973 when Libya annexed the Aouzou strip. An ardent nationalist, Mr. Habre has been staunchly anti-Libya ever since.

Armed struggle among num-

erous factions had been going on intermittently since 1966. Mr. Tombalbaye's government lasted from independence in 1960 until 1975 when he was assassinated and replaced by Gen. Felix Malloum.

The final split

But opposition from various groups and shifting alliances continued until a ceasefire in 1978 when Mr. Habre was named prime minister. A few months earlier, Mr. Oueddei, a former ally, had become leader of a Libyan-backed opposition grouping.

Fighting broke out in N'djamena in early 1979 between Mr. Habre's rebels of the North and the forces loyal to Gen. Malloum. Both leaders were forced to res-

ign in March 1979 after the two sides reached agreement at a conference in Nigeria. A transitional government was set up in August 1979 with Mr. Goukouni as head of state and Mr. Habre as defence minister.

Fighting resumed in March 1980 and a Libyan intervention on Mr. Goukouni's side in November put Mr. Habre to flight a month later.

But last year, Mr. Habre staged a successful comeback, driving Mr. Goukouni and his forces out of the capital after Libyan troops withdrew under strong Western pressure.

Mr. Habre was named president in June 1982 and had hardly begun to put some order into a non-existent administration and a ruined economy when Mr. Gou-

kouni, armed with sophisticated Libyan weaponry, launched a campaign to regain power.

Since it started last June, Mr. Habre has spent little time in N'djamena, shedding the three-piece suit or traditional bouabou to don once again his olive green fatigues to take command of his troops.

As a military planner and battle strategist Mr. Habre has no reputation as a genius. He has lost many battles in the past. But he has been quick to exploit the weaknesses of his opponents, diplomats in N'djamena say.

They add that Mr. Habre has always been driven by the feeling that Libya's long-term ambition is to annex the whole of Chad.

Mr. Habre is married with two children.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:50 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:30 Little House
18:50 Programmes review
19:15 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:00 Arabic Programme
22:15 Arabes Varieties
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Barney Miller
21:10 Partners in Crime
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
A parly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
13:30 News Bulletin
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals: Old Favourites
17:40 Jordan in History
17:50 Pope Sessions
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up
18:30 My World
19:00 Newsday
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 The Towers of

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

Indian Independence Day celebrations at the Indian ambassador's residence, near the Prime Ministry, Jabel Amman, Third Circle at 9 a.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44370
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37094
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 39777
Turkish Cultural Centre 665195
Haya Arts Centre 667181
Hussein Youth City 667183
Y.W.C.A. 664251
American Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes from 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf'a (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays) and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalists artists. Muntazah. Jabel Luweibdi. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museums: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordanians Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55 Cairo (EA)
12:00 Moscow (SU)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Athens (RU)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:15 Damascus (RU)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Doha (RU)
09:45 Bahrain (RU)
09:45 Kuwait (RU)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RU)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (AF)
10:15 Beirut (RU)
10:50 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
11:30 Ankara (TU)
12:00 Moscow (SU)
13:25 Cairo (EA)
14:40 Kuwait (KAC)
15:20 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 Athens (RU)
16:30 Baghdad (RU)
16:30 Bangkok (RU)
16:45 Tunis, Beirut (RU)
17:05 Paris, Beirut (AF)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:15 Paris, Beirut (AF)
17:20 London, Belgrade (RJ)
18:15 Bahrain (RU)
18:30 Cairo (EA)
18:45 Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (MEA)
19:40 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
19:55 Cairo (EA)
20:15 Beirut (MEA)

DEPARTURES

06:15 Damascus (RU)
07:00 Athens (RU)
07:55 Cairo (RJ)
08:30 Athens (OA)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
10:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:00 Athens (RU)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:45 Bahrain (RU)
12:00 Paris, Beirut (AF)
12:15 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
12:15 Ankara (TU)
13:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)
14:00 Moscow (SU)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 613813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 4281-4
Al-Husseini Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 645845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Muhsen Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajirin 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marjeh 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Mazen Hijawi 51968

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.
Apple (American) 500 / 450
Apple (Smith) 500 / 450
Apple (local) 180 / 150
Apricots 500 / 400
Banana 270 / 220
Banana (Mukhammar) 230 / 200
Beet 170 / 140
Cabbage 160 / 140
Carrot 170 / 140
Cauliflower (white) 230 / 200
Cherries 750 / 700
Cora 150 / 120
Cucumber (large) 150 / 120
Cucumber (small) 280 / 250
Eggplant (large) 90 / 70
Eggplant (small) 120 / 100
Fig 500 / 400
Fakous 130 / 100
Garlic 250 / 200

GENERAL

Dr. Hisham Abu Arqoub 93122
Al Salam pharmacy 36730
Al Hayan pharmacy 56801
Chad pharmacy 68448
Shadi pharmacy 25655
Sharh pharmacy 71140
Taxis taxi 44660
Jerusalem taxi 38655
Tunisi taxi 666417
Khaled taxi 237151
Kundi taxi 841309
Waddah taxi 812454

IRBID

Dr. Nidal Haddad 74540
Al Far pharmacy 2661

ZARQA:

Dr. Ghazi Al Rusan 82938
Al Adnan pharmacy (-)

Jordan Television

Information 73111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

HOME NEWS

Hussein visits air defence units, sees training exercises

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Sunday paid a visit to the headquarters of the air defence units and was briefed on their training programmes.

The King, who was accompanied by the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior army officers, first met the air defence commander who briefed him on the organisation and duties of the air defence units.

Afterwards King Hussein toured the training grounds and watched the units' during practice exercises. He praised the units' high standard of training and their ability to assimilate the skills necessary to use modern technological equipment.



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday visits air defence units in Jordan where he inspects some of the latest weaponry (Petra photo)

Iraqi-Jordanian company notches up JD 12m. profit in three years

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC) has, since its establishment in 1980, transported 1.5 million tonnes of goods between Iraq and Jordan and has realised a profit of JD 12 million, according to a company spokesman.

The company started with a \$25 million capital which has increased gradually to \$50 million this year, according to the spokesman who said that the profits and the increase in capital has enabled the company to buy more lorries for its operations — mainly

between Aqaba and cities in Iraq. At present, he added, the company owns 750 lorries.

Saturday, Jordan and Iraq signed the minutes of the IJLTC shareholders' meeting which has been taking place in Amman over the past week. The minutes were signed by Transport Minister Ali Suheimat and the visiting Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Abdul Jabbar Al Assadi.

Following the signing ceremony, Mr. Suheimat made a speech in which he outlined the achievements of the company to date. For his part, the Iraqi minister referred to the type of benefits their both countries can gain by implementing joint projects.

During his stay here, the Iraqi minister also inspected the work of the Air Cargo Company, which is also a joint Iraqi-Jordanian venture.

Mr. Assadi left Jordan for Baghdad Sunday at the end of his eight day visit. He was seen off at the airport by Mr. Suheimat.

Alia annual report published, distributed

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 1982 Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline, annual report is now available and is being distributed to all Alia sales offices and general sales agents abroad as well as within the home departments, according to the latest edition of the Alia Weekly newsletter Alia News.

Copies are also being sent to aviation trade publications, other airlines, banks, and Alia's commercial contacts.

The 28-page report documents Alia's 19th year of operations and its past ten consecutive years of profitability.

The publication also provides general information on a number of new Alia activities and innovations during 1982.

Meanwhile, Alia is also to issue its own credit card for the use of its "most valued customers", the newsletter states.

The card is to be honoured by Alia offices and agents worldwide as well as by duty free shops, inflight sales and Alia hotels. Unlike other credit cards, the bearer will not be required to pay any membership fee, the newsletter said.

Petra Bank is to handle the transactions of the new card.

Pakistani people mark nation's 36th national day

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Pakistani community in Jordan celebrated the Independence Day of Pakistan with great zeal and fervour.

In the morning, a flag-hoisting ceremony was held at the chancery which was witnessed by Pakistani nationals including embassy officials.

Prof. Ehsan Rashid, the ambassador of Pakistan, hoisted the flag and made a brief speech, highlighting the significance of the day and urging greater dedication to the principles which have guided the struggle for Pakistan.

In the afternoon, a colourful cultural programme, organized by the Pakistani Women's Association of Jordan was held in the auditorium of the Ministry of Culture opposite the embassy.

Pakistani children and women sang songs both in Arabic and Urdu. Jordanian children also participated in the programme and put on a Pakistani song.

The ambassador spoke on the Muslim freedom movement which culminated in the creation of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. A documentary film on social and economic development in Pakistan was also shown at the end of the programme which came to a close late in the evening.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dog owners get health warning

AMMAN (Petra) — All dog owners should licence their pets and have them vaccinated against rabies, according to the Ministry of Health. A ministry spokesman said Sunday that it will intensify its campaign to rid Amman and its suburbs of stray dogs especially as several people in the capital have recently been bitten by rabid dogs, he said.

Aqaba's May tonnage rises

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's exports through the port of Aqaba reached 1,648,543 tonnes in May 1983 in comparison with 1,464,000 tonnes in the same month last year, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Ports Corporation Sunday. It said that most of the exports passing through Aqaba during that month were phosphate. According to the same bulletin, the volume of imports via Aqaba reached 2,845,720 tonnes in the same month compared to 3,156,808 tonnes during May 1982. In total, 1,065 vessels docked at Aqaba port during May 1983 while only 984 vessels docked in May 1982, the bulletin said.

Indian tea stall for festival

AMMAN (Petra) — The Indian embassy, in cooperation with the India Tea Board and the India tourist office, is participating in the Jerash Festival by offering Indian tea to the public. The tea, which is being supplied at a special soft drink stall in the festival grounds has been produced in different parts of India. Visitors to the stall will be given promotional leaflets on tourism in India.

Social work seminar begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week training programme opened at the Social Work Community College Sunday for employees of the Sama Al Sarhan and Dhiban community development centres. The participants will be lectured on rural development programmes and the role of voluntary work in developing local communities.

Twelve drivers lose their licences

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) last month seized 12 drivers' licences for traffic violations, accidents that resulted in a death or for driving under the effect of alcohol. A PSD spokesman said that the licences will be kept by the police for between one to nine months. The licence seizures took effect following court verdicts in the nine cases, the spokesman explained.

SSC opens course for liaison officers

AOABA (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) office at Aqaba Sunday opened a course for 28 social security liaison officers representing companies and organisations operating in Aqaba. During the two-day course, the participants will receive lectures on topics related to the social security law and ways of establishing closer ties between SSC and employees included in the social security provisions.

100 youths arrive at invitation of Queen Noor

Arab children's cultural programme to begin today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 100 children from around the Arab World will take part in a cultural programme in Jordan starting Monday at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The main aim of the visit is intended to be to deepen Arab children's awareness of their own culture and common heritage. Mr. Masarweh said.

The 10-day programme entails tours to the country's tourist and archaeological sites to acquaint them with the country's culture and progress.

The visiting children will also tour Jordanian museums, the Amman Roman amphitheatre,

Jerash, Petra, the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea and the two bridges spanning the River Jordan, according to Mr. Akram Masarweh from the Youth Welfare Organisation (YWO), which is arranging the programme.

According to Mr. Masarweh, the Arab children will be spending a whole day as guests of Jordanian families. Each family will host two children including those from a Jordanian group of children accompanying the guests.

This is the third time that Jordan has implemented such a programme, the first having taken place in 1980. He said that Queen Noor believes that "as Arabs, we belong to one nation with a common culture and goals and therefore our children ought to have direct access to such concepts with the purpose of enhancing their belief in their nation."

Children invited on the programme come from Bahrain, Qatar, Libya, Sudan, Somalia, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, North Yemen and Oman.

Noor: Jerash will highlight the national heritage of Jordan

By Sudki Rimawi
Petra

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor has described the Jerash Festival as "a serious and responsible effort to highlight Jordan's national heritage and aspirations and as a means for the interaction of Arab and international cultures."

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, at the weekend, Queen Noor said that the festival aims to achieve a number of objectives. Firstly she said, it is an opportunity for Jordanians to create a cultural event, to present their culture to the world and to appreciate the cultures of different nations.

The Queen believes that the festival will greatly promote tourism in Jordan, increase coordination among Jordanian educational, information, and cultural institutions, offer the young people of Jordan the chance to participate in events that serve their country

and promote cultural and artistic cooperation among world nations.

This festival is really international, she said, pointing to the number of nations participating. Folk troupes from Lebanon, Egypt, North Yemen, Kuwait, Algeria, Tunisia, China, the USA, France, Britain, India, Italy and Austria are all performing at the Jerash Festival.

Furthermore, the Queen said, the festival caters for Jordanian artistic, recreational and cultural tastes. The festival is indeed one for all Jordanians because it was organised in cooperation with a number of voluntary institutions, and naturally it manifests the Jordanians' pride in their heritage

and history, the Queen said.

Queen Noor said that, in accordance with a royal decree, Jordan will continue to hold the festival as an annual event — thus it will be official national activity that will require the constant support from everyone. Plans for organising next year's event will be decided upon in light of this year's experience, Queen Noor said.

In the interview, Queen Noor paid tribute to the Jerash Festival committee members and all institutions that have helped in bringing it to life. She also pointed out the importance of the information media in covering the event and in focusing on the festival's various activities.

Petroleum engineers visit campus

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of engineers employed by the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) Sunday visited Yarmouk University and were briefed on the university's plans and future programmes. The 19-member group also watched a documentary film about the university's development and toured the university's facilities.

Indonesia to hold Amman trade fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Indonesia's non-resident ambassador to Jordan Gamawan Dharmaputra told a press conference here Sunday that his country last year bought \$14 million worth of Jordanian phosphates and potash but exported to Jordan JD 20 million worth of goods.

The ambassador was speaking in the presence of an Indonesian trade delegation which had earlier held talks with Jordanian officials

mainly concentrating on trade relations.

He said that economic and trade cooperation between Indonesia and Jordan has been developing of late and that, for this reason, Indonesia intends to hold a trade fair to display its goods in Amman in October. The Jordanian government has welcomed the idea of holding the week-long exhibit in Amman, the ambassador said.

The leader of the Indonesian delegation spoke at the conference on the outcome of his talks with Jordanian officials. He said that the main objective of the visit was to coordinate with Jordanian officials on ways to develop bilateral trade.

Indonesia wants to increase its imports of Jordanian potash and phosphates but at the same time wants Jordan to import more Indonesian food supplies, he said.

Traditional Indian village dances give festival a splash of colour

By P.V. Vivekanand
and Gamin Akmeena
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The traditional, simple Indian village life has always held a fascination for the outside world. To portray its various aspects in the form of songs and dances is exactly what Parvatiya Kala Kendra, an Indian dance troupe, aims to do on stage.

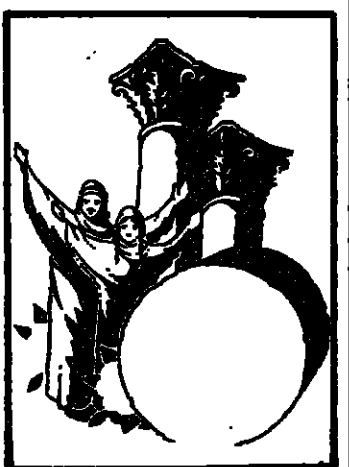
Parvatiya Kala Kendra, now in Jordan with a 26-member troupe to participate in the Jerash Festival, has already won international acclaim for its colourful, and quality performances and, judging from the audience's reaction after its performance in Jerash Saturday, it has managed to do so again.

The songs and dances mainly

spring from the centuries-old routine of north Indian village life. The troupe's repertoire draws heavily from the Uttar Pradesh region of the state of Uttar Pradesh, a picturesque, mountainous land with the mighty Himalayas as the backdrop.

In that sense, these dances have something in common with all highland cultures — but they have a rhythm which is unmistakably their own. The exuberant colours and the sounds may come as a delightful surprise to Middle Eastern audiences.

As Mohan Upreti, the troupe's founder-director explains, each one of the nine women and seventeen men taking part in this tour does something else to earn a living. They support themselves by holding nine-to-five jobs, but



their real lives are with the troupe, which is why the performances have received international acclaim.



One of Parvatiya Kala Kendra's song and dance number depicts village women crowding around a tinkler during a village fair

Jordan Times

An independent Arab paper published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1977
مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

A small beginning

THE UNITY of the Maghreb has long been a dream of the countries of that North African region, but it had remained only a concept. Now something concrete is emerging in the direction of multilateral cooperation between the five countries. Tunisian Prime Minister Muhammad Mzali said recently that a Maghreb customs union was "within our reach." If a customs union materialised soon, as he hopes, this would be a first step towards a common market linking Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania — in other words, all Arab countries of North Africa except Egypt and Sudan.

The idea of a Maghreb cooperation is gaining ground because of the recent dramatic reduction of tensions between the countries concerned. First Algeria and Morocco decided to bury the hatchet over the Western Sahara; then Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi moved to end his protracted feud with Morocco by paying a surprise visit to that country last month after almost 14 years.

One obstacle has been Qadhafi's suspicion about efforts designed to bring about Maghreb cooperation, believing that they would divert Arab thoughts from the greater ideal of pan-Arab unity. But he seems to have come around, and Mzali said Libya was now convinced that "a Maghreb rapprochement does not run counter to Arab unity."

Behind the scenes, in recent months, emissaries of all five governments have been touring each other's capitals, paving the way, said Mzali, for a meeting of Maghreb heads of state. However, Mzali believes a summit will require careful preparations.

An attitude of caution is preferable to over-optimism. The Maghreb countries will do well not to forget the painful lessons of the past, the heady days of federations and mergers when the countries joining together tried to sustain unity only through the intoxicating mix of rhetoric and hyperbole.

Indeed, it is a hopeful sign that the Maghreb countries are adopting a cautious approach, not plunging headlong into unity. A customs union may be a modest goal, but modest beginnings are usually more practical. At least you know where you are going — Arab News, Jeddah.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The common danger ignored

BEIRUT'S INTERNATIONAL airport remained closed due to indiscriminate shelling and factional fighting in Lebanon. This closure itself is bound to escalate tension and attracts Arab and international attention. The longer this crisis continues, the further the Palestine problem — which is the most important issue for the Arabs — is pushed down the list of priorities. Israel is the only party that will ultimately benefit from this outcome, therefore Israel is the only party which is interested in maintaining the present crisis in Lebanon. In the light of this, the Lebanese and the Arabs should realise that they will be the only losers and must stop the bloodshed in Lebanon. The Lebanese should take a lesson from the past and act to stop their country from sliding further towards civil war.

For the Arab countries, an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon means that they can forget their differences and bring about a reconciliation between the Lebanese factions and themselves. Each party should rise above the idea of being victor or vanquished and work hand-in-hand to end the conflict inside Lebanon. The continuation of such conflict means that all Lebanese groups are vanquished. Only a stop to the fighting, with help from their Arab kinsmen, can save them from defeat and, above all, allow the Arabs to regroup to face Israel — their common danger.

Al Dustour: A positive gesture

THE LEBANESE government has lately announced its intention to respond to demands put forward by opposition groups in Lebanon. It has also said that such demands are justified. The new change in policy by President Gemayel's government is considered a constructive gesture and a step in the right direction, since it would help in solving the chronic crisis in Lebanon and help put an end to factional fighting. The government's readiness to respond to the opposition demands and its willingness to organise a national conference where all factions will be represented, constitute a beginning of a policy that carries elements of reconciliation and will definitely lead to Lebanon, regaining its national sovereignty.

We consider the Lebanese government's new attitude as a positive one and an initiative that should be encouraged until all parties in Lebanon are satisfied and justice prevails. The end of the crisis in Lebanon will mean an end to Israel's pretext for maintaining the occupation of that country and an end to its dreams of expansionism in yet another Arab country.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's divide and rule

STRANGE INDEED are the events in Lebanon nowadays. They reflect not only the many divisions among the factions and sects there but also the deep differences among fellow Arab countries. Lebanon's warring factions have actually made it easy for Israel and other parties to infiltrate the country and impose their will on its many communities. Take for example the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). It has allied itself with Syria but had not fired a single shot against Israel which has been occupying Lebanon for over a year. The PSP has managed — despite the fact that its bases are under the overall control of Israel — to maintain and increase its weapons and its militias. This party has become active only when it was announced that Israel will be pulling out its forces to new defensive lines away from the Shouf Mountains where the Druze and the PSP keep their bases and most of their military power.

The PSP — still under overall Israeli domination — has been of late defying the central government in Beirut and has been threatening to continue shelling Beirut's airport and disrupting air travel from and to Lebanon. In addition to the Beirut airport, the PSP militia has shelled the ministry of defence and the presidential palace. This attitude clearly reflects Israel's intention of keeping alive the factional fighting in Lebanon with the purpose of maintaining a very weak nation to the north. At the same time, Israel is also keeping the Beirut government busy and the other Arabs away from their main problem — Palestine.

DE FACTONOMICS

U.S. Mideast policy under reconsideration

Following the United States' position on the Middle East as it stands now, one can conclude that the American policy towards this part of the world is under review in the wake of the dead end reached in Lebanon and the lack of any concrete progress on the Palestinian issue after the introduction of President Reagan's initiative about a year ago.

The dead-end situation is very clear from the developments in the Middle East as compared with American declared objectives. In Lebanon, the situation is as serious and dangerous as it was in the wake of the Israeli invasion. The May 17, 1983 agreement between the Lebanese government and Israel was wrongly based on the assumption that Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation

(PLO) would act exactly as other parties wanted. Israeli redeployment of its forces in Lebanon has been accepted by the American administration in contradiction with the latter's commitment to assist re-establishment of Lebanese unity and sovereignty over all parts of Lebanon. The internal fighting among major factions of the Lebanese population could erupt on any day.

At the same time, the United States concentrated during last year on the Lebanese situation, announced the Reagan initiative and waited to see what the Arabs and Israelis would do. The Israelis pronounced their immediate rejection of the initiative and challenged it by intensifying their settlement building. In the first quarter of 1983, Israel confiscated as much land of the West Bank as

it did in the whole of 1982.

On the other hand, the Arabs agreed for the first time on a peace plan at Fez. Had it been accepted by the Israelis, it would have led to peaceful coexistence. Jordan did its utmost to work on the most difficult and thorny points in the peace process, namely, how to get the PLO involved. Those who realise the crucial constraints on Jordan's endeavour to make use of the positive elements in the Reagan initiative, do appreciate Jordan's position and efforts.

In any case, the stalled situation in Lebanon and the settlement of the Palestinian question have been played to the interest of the militant Israeli objectives.

The Israelis are given a free hand to expropriate fastly the

remaining 50 per cent of the West Bank land and resources.

They are extending their permanent occupation and control to southern Lebanon. Their arguments are being accepted by the American administration under various pretexts.

There are a number of trends of thought in the American policy towards the Middle East. They boil down to the following two approaches that address themselves to a time period of two years from now:

— Firstly, some officials advise that the best thing to do now is to sit aside for some time and recapitulate while, in the meantime, things may clear out in the region. They believe that the U.S. has done its best in ascertaining its position vis-a-vis the Middle East and the

Lebanese problem. It has also in the previous year tried hard to translate its ideas into reality with a clear-cut failure. However, priority is given to another region of similar significance, if not more due to geographical considerations, namely, Central America.

The argument goes on to point out that there is no sense of urgency in the Middle East that requires immediate action by the United States. More time is needed to assess the Syrian position and to let the split in the PLO reach its full impact. The upcoming presidential elections with the usual long preparations are also referred to as an added reason for the temporary shelving of U.S. active policy in the Middle East.

The second approach is not currently as strong as the first

but its momentum is rising. It refers to the shortcomings of the American policy in the Middle East not, as seen by the Arabs, but by the actual results of these policies. It calls for a continued active search for solutions to the Lebanese conflict first and then the Palestinian question. The American thrust should continue but not necessarily as dramatic and intense as it was thought to be the last year.

I believe that the second approach will prevail particularly with the convening of the United Nations General Assembly in September. In the meantime, Israel will be the principal beneficiary from the lack of Arab Unity and the unwillingness of the United States to use its leverage against Israeli aggressive actions.

Are Chileans to give Pinochet another decade?

By Simon Alterman
Reuter

SANTIAGO — The deaths of 17 people in anti-government protests have overshadowed any positive political gains Chile's President Augusto Pinochet might have hoped to reap from a cabinet reshuffle, diplomats said Saturday.

The introduction of more civilians into the cabinet on Wednesday, including veteran right-wing politician Sergio Jarpa to the key interior portfolio, had prompted speculation that Mr. Pinochet was planning a major initiative aimed at rallying support for his 10-year-old rule.

But diplomats said that, although the new cabinet almost certainly played no part in the decision to put troops on the streets on Thursday, its image would inevitably be tarnished by the unprecedented show of force and the bloodshed which followed.

"It's hard to see what lasting positive impression (from the reshuffle) can still linger after the events of Thursday," one diplomat said.

The diplomats noted there was no clear sign yet that the new cabinet was chosen to implement a new policy which might lead to the political liberalisation anticipated by the local press.

Mr. Pinochet, who celebrates his 10th anniversary in power on Sept. 11, has seen his popularity slide dramatically this year as the effects of an economic crisis hit hard and his opponents grow in confidence.

Thursday's protest was the fourth in a monthly series of anti-government demonstrations. The previous three produced a total of eight deaths.

As the opposition has flourished, the government's supporters on the political right have stepped up demands for Mr. Pinochet to take action to show that he intends to make the promised transition back to democracy by 1990.

"The government for the first time in 10 years feels the weight of isolation and therefore must look for political support from broader sectors," said the daily El Mercurio when the new cabinet was announced.

The newspaper is regarded as an accurate barometer of the attitudes of Chile's influential middle class.

But diplomats said the appointment of Mr. Jarpa and other civilians would not be sufficient to rally support on the right, despite Mr. Jarpa's record as president of the National Party and opponent

of the late Salvador Allende whose Socialist government fell in the bloody military coup of 1973. They said the right expected decisive steps, as promised by Mr. Pinochet in a letter to Pope John Paul last month.

He was replying to a document from Chile's Roman Catholic bishops, endorsed by the Pope in an audience at the Vatican, calling for dialogue to replace violence.

Mr. Pinochet has since announced that a study will begin soon on laws to create political parties, now banned, and the other machinery for elections.

But diplomats said that more would be needed to prevent the bulk of the right from gradually moving over to join the newly-created Democratic Alliance of opponents, which already includes some right-wing figures.

The possible measures mentioned included a clear timetable for legalising political parties and local and congressional elections, an end to a 10-year-old state of emergency and the return of thousands of exiles.

Mr. Jarpa hinted on Thursday that some of these issues would be tackled soon, but diplomats said the low-key tone of his delivery and the lack of firm promises suggested that he might not yet have won Mr. Pinochet's backing for action.

They said that a policy of political liberalisation, if it were to materialise, would make no impression on Mr. Pinochet's opponents in the Democratic Alliance, who have already called through former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes for the president to resign.

But for those on the right, Thursday's 17 deaths, scores of injuries, hundreds of arrests and night-long curfew, could be hard to reconcile with such a policy, the diplomats said.

A move in that direction would also be aimed at preempting any possible unease within the army, which holds the key to Pinochet's power, they said. But it was difficult to predict how the army would react if it was repeatedly asked to keep order during future protests.

The Air Force Commander, General Fernando Matthei, spoke out forcefully Friday in favour of restoring political parties soon.

Some diplomats said this appeared to confirm recent rumours that the air force was looking for more movement from the president.

They noted that Mr. Matthei visited the scene of some of the worst violence on Thursday, even though no air force personnel were directly involved.



The sphere of influence is all the world!

WE ARE up to our necks in dominoes again. If Chad goes, according to the U.S. State Department, then Egypt, the Sudan, the Ivory Coast and Zaire may follow. (Upper Volta, for the purposes of this argument, have already gone). Equally, if El Salvador goes, then Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama and (horrors) Mexico must also fall. No State official has yet said that if Chad falls then Haiti cannot be far behind, but the domino pile is growing a mile high, dominating American headlines as various troops on various allegedly routine manoeuvres shuttle mysteriously around the globe. (Mystically, because Washington has rather fewer spare soldiers than Pentagon pronouncements portend, and one finds a touch of double counting where time frames overlap). Meanwhile, as usual, there is a little war for the President's ear echoing in the corridors around the Oval Office, a war between Mr. George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and who is generally reckoned to be losing and Judge William Clark, the National Security Advisor, who is similarly reckoned to be winning. Judge Clark, it may be remembered, owes his position as Chief Foreign Policy Adviser not to a vast grasp of international issues — which he cheerily admits he utterly lacks — but to his long years of domestic political service in the Reagan camp and to his off-stated belief: "Let Reagan be Reagan." That Reagan, over 72 years, has constantly seen the world as a battle ground between the Forces of Freedom (pro-America, though not always pro-democracy) and the Forces of Darkness (puppets controlled from Moscow). Thus N'djamena or San Salvador suddenly stand in the front line of freedom, Judge Clark, who knows little of either place (whose main claim to foreign experience before the Senate vetting committee, indeed, was his

spell as a young lawyer representing a Salzburg ski-binding company) is in no position to put such perceptions in context, even supposing he wanted to. The Defence Secretary, Mr. Casper Weinberger, has a vested interest in wide-ranging military deployments: the more they're seen to be necessary, the less his budget will be cut. And behind it all — as usual in pre-electoral Washington — there hovers the clumping calendar of November 1984. A strong leader (memories of Mrs. T.) running the world from his desk. It is a lurid, troubled scenario: a formula for grief based on substantial ignorance — and ideological tosh.

The eternal problem in the hot-house of Washington politics is finding the space and time to step back a few yards. But consider the view from the White House five years ago. An earnest, thoughtful, vastly inexperienced President Carter attempting to set a new stance for America in the world: a stance based on human rights, on casting adrift the old, corrupt, client dictatorships; on castigating the CIA; on striving for some genuine moral bases for policy. That got lost in the tumult of the Ayatollah and the hostages. But briefly — in however much of a muddle — it promised a break with the manipulation of the long Kissinger era. Enter Reagan. Enter Alexander Haig and the doctrine of spheres of responsibility. Russia was duly warned to keep out of the American (Latin American) sphere. But then there was Poland and the rippling crisis of Afghanistan. Collapse of sphere delimitation posture. Enter Mr. Shultz — good old "leave it to George" — and a period of supposed calm. But calm becomes stagnation in the Middle East and swiftly, within a few months Judge Clark begins to pull the threads together. It is a chronicle, over a miserably short span, of chronic instability of

power and incoherence; of doctrines formulated then tossed away. Take some of the dominoes one by one. Take Chad, amongst the poorest nations on earth. There is Mr. Habre and Mr. Goukouni. They have been waging bitter civil war for what seems eternity. Until 1980 France supported President Goukouni. In December 1980, he invited in 10,000 Libyan troops. Even months later — with Organisation of African Unity (OAU) backing — he asked them to leave, and they went. An OAU peace force moved in. Habre's guerrillas — once viewed as a Maoist threat — had American arms and took over. Goukouni retreated to the mountains. Now he is on his way back. The enemies are tribal, personal and national. Whoever loses this round will probably return, as they have many times before. Libya will shift allegiances. The French (as before) will shift. Chad is no domino. It is a wasteland of poverty, hunger and enemies created 23 years ago on some European drawing board which has never, and may never, find peace. It is the uncontrollable in pursuit of the insupportable, tiny armies of 2,000 men dying for a shanty and a barren rockface. Scant wonder the French don't want to get involved again. They have been deeply involved many times before, but there is no way of winning in Chad: No prize, in short, for any superpower.

Or take Guatemala. Described thirty years ago by the CIA and racketeering between one general and another ever since. Last week America's bastion of freedom in Guatemala City was General Rios Montt. This week it is General Mejia. Elections are, naturally, promised: they are always promised. But meanwhile the killing of the Indian population and of the civilian opposition goes on. Why, if the Presidency of Guatemala is within Washington's gift (as the Presidency of Chad is sup-

posedly in Moscow's gift) does the White House not pick a pristine and popular Democrat so that everyone could relax? The answer, of course, is the destruction of domino theory. America, the superpower of the sphere, cannot control its supposed clients — any more than Moscow could manage Egypt under Nasser, or Somalia. Third World is not some neat stack of building bricks. It is a complex mesh of nationalisms, tribalisms and distant pre-occupations. To address it, you must first strive to understand it.

Understanding, by choice, has the low-house. It was Carter who was big on Unest of priorities in Mr. Reagan's White House. He got ravelled up in his own complexities. Long ago, in Sacramento, Judge Clark pioneered the single-sheet briefing paper for his master. The single sheet still rules. Sometimes there are two sheets, and the confusions show. A few days ago, for instance, Mr. Reagan was snared at a press conference between his message of the Red Menace sweeping America's backyard and the peaceful routine of a few marines kicking around in Honduras. If it's that serious, Mr. President, why on earth is this "no Vietnam"?

But most of the sentences on the cue card dominate with few traces of a second thought. Thus Judge Clark may lecture France about the Sahel and Spain about Central America with no hint of absurdity whilst the United States around the globe begins to put its hardware and its troops where its sense of history ought to be. If the front line of freedom truly begins amid the rubble of N'djamena we are in for a bumpy ride through the next 18 months, whilst the old man in Moscow — Andrei Gromyko — who has seen so much before after so many decades, buries his head in his hands, and wonders at a system that produces so many fippant contortions.

— The Guardian

Poor growth rates choke Japanese economy planners

By Keith Stafford
Reuter

TOKYO — Japan is searching for new ways ahead in the next two decades as it nears the limits of growth in its traditional fields of success.

The country's 118 million people face major social and industrial changes brought about by threats to their exports from protectionism and competition, the strains of an ageing society and steep debts run up by the government.

The Japanese, famed for their planning, are wondering just how to chart the course ahead.

"The affluent society now finds itself at a major crossroads," the Institute for Social and Economic Affairs said in a recently published

tentative blueprint for planning into the next century.

Japan has based its success so far on increased industrialisation and production, with growth rates running at more than 10 per cent in the 1960's.

But its industrial base is already changing, with the service sector expanding rapidly.

The government hopes this sector, which employs more than half the workforce and accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the gross national product, will provide a domestic economic base that will reduce dependence on exports.

"In the affluent society popular interest is shifting in favour of services at the expense of goods, and the share of services in total consumer expenditure is rising as the demand for goods becomes saturated," the institute's report said.

The 60's expansion is unlikely to be seen again. In the 1970's growth dropped to five per cent and in the recent recession to almost zero.

Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno said in an interview with Reuters that it would be difficult to paint a picture of Japan in the year 2000.

"Since Japan does not have natural resources and is a very small country, we can no longer be complacent in making use of our land space for the smooth development of industry," he said.

Mr. Uno recalled that before World War II Japan's industry was stimulated by voracious domestic demand, forming a base on which the later export boom flourished.

But other countries like Taiwan and South Korea had emulated Japan's example, he said. "Various

less developed countries are at our heels at the moment, just as Japan at one time was at the heels of the United States," Mr. Uno said.

Many of Japan's traditional industries like chemicals, textiles and aluminium smelting are now in the red.

"These used to be champion industries in the period of high Japanese economic growth but now they are in dire straits," said Mr. Uno, who is in charge of a programme to cut them steadily back.

"We should move towards more knowledge-intensive industries," he said.

The report by the Institute for Social and Economic Affairs said technological development would play an important role in transforming the industrial structure.

But it added: "Although technological innovation is expected mainly in the field of electronics, it is important to build a foundation for technologies that will take off in the 1990's," including energy sources, biotechnology and new materials.

The institute said the proliferation of computers, spurred by demand for information, was bound to decentralise government and disperse the population.

Government policy is to move people away from the densely populated cities of Osaka and Tokyo, partly as a way of reducing potential death and destruction from earthquakes.

This could jeopardise growth by putting strains on the Japanese tradition of employment for life. An executive at the industrial giant Mitsubishi Electric Cor-

poration said the system made staff do their best because they could not change companies as a way of getting promotion.

As Mr. Uno said, "employees have more loyalty to companies than elsewhere and they work very hard to co-operate with the company to introduce technological innovation."

One group likely to suffer if domestic demand fails to fill the growth gap left by declining exports is the expanding population of old people.

Under the present system, public pension finances will inevitably break down in the future," the institute said.

One reason is Japan's mushrooming government debt, with the finance ministry having to issue more deficit financing bonds every year.

Abourezk: No real Arab lobby in U.S.

James Abourezk, the son of a Lebanese-American peddler, is the only Arab to have been elected to the U.S. Senate. His election for the state of South Dakota in 1972, while serving his first term in the House of Representatives, was relatively easy. Mr. Abourezk quickly became one of the best-known liberals on Capitol Hill, championing the two most risky issues on the U.S. political scene, the rights of the American Indians and the cause of the Palestinian people. Before his term ran out he made clear his intention not to run for re-election, an unprecedented move for a Senate member. Instead, he returned to his law practice continuing to champion his two chosen causes. "The Senate", the Almanac of American Politics wrote, "will be a more dour place without him". Now Mr. Abourezk is spending much of his time as the national champion of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), which he established in 1980. It now has 15,000 members. Recently Mr. Abourezk was interviewed by Ghassan Bishara, of the London-based Middle East magazine at his office in Washington.

Q: The right of the American people to petition their representatives was first mentioned in the 1880s by James Madison. Do you think foreign policy was considered by the U.S. founding fathers in this context?

A: Very much so, and probably even more than it is now. George Washington's farewell speech talks about foreign countries having sway in American politics. If America sneezes today, the effects are felt by many people around the world.

When the American constitution was drawn up the U.S. was in the same position as Third World countries are today. If the big powers sneezed, then America suffered for it. But we have now become the sneezing country and we don't have to worry so much about foreign-policy matters.

Q: Do you consider yourself a lobbyist now?

A: No. I am not a lobbyist and not registered as one.

Q: You are the best known of the Arab Americans, yet you are not a lobbyist?

A: No. The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee is not a lobbying organisation, although we did lobby last summer against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon — not very successfully. I might add. But we did call the attention of both the American Congress and the public to the atrocities. We were the only group to offer major resistance to Israeli propaganda initiatives in this country.

Q: Do you view the Arab lobby in the U.S. in the same sense as the Chinese, Greek or Israeli lobbies?

A: No, because there is no real Arab lobby, and what there is is virtually powerless. The NAAA (National Association of Arab Americans) could be called an Arab lobby, but it has never established any kind of grass roots base in America. A grass-roots base is absolutely essential to any successful lobbying effort.

ADC is a grass-roots organisation, and at some point in the future we might decide, if our membership agrees, to do some lobbying. There are things that we could do as an organisation, but we feel we need grass-roots strength before we can do them. Q: This assumes that policymakers base foreign policy on

what they think their constituency wants. Do things really work this way?

A: Yes. Foreign-policy-makers would like very much to act without any interference from domestic groups. For example, the so-called China lobby, which kept the U.S. in opposition to Communist China for years and caused the Vietnam and Korean wars as a result, was a lobby on behalf of Chiang Kai-Shek (the Chinese nationalist statesman). There was the Greek lobby on the Cyprus question which strongly affected foreign policy.

Then there is the Israeli lobby, which does the Israeli government's work in the U.S. using the American-Jewish community as its grass-roots base. The Israeli lobby has become so professional that they virtually dominate the Middle East foreign-policy decision-making in both Congress and the administration. The majority in Congress do not like it, and neither does the administration, but they cannot do anything about it. They are hamstrung because of the political influence and money of the Israeli lobby.

Q: But opinion polls show a lessening, or even, at times, a minority of support for Israel. Why then don't American officials and Congress respond to these?

A: I don't believe those polls. America and the American-Jewish community wouldn't want to drop American aid to Israel because it would threaten Israel's survival. Congress is adding even more money to Israeli aid than the administration wants.

Q: You believe that the administration and Congress are reflecting the real views of the American people?

A: Yes, as a result of fear, political terrorism and intimidation. Those are the tactics used by the Israeli lobby in Congress. If a member of Congress refuses to go along with a request, the Israeli lobby threatens him with political defeat.

Q: Any examples?

A: They defeated Paul Findley (Republican, Illinois) and Pete McCloskey (Republican, California). Not many before this because few stood up to them. They didn't defeat me, because I



James Abourezk

was intent on not running.

Q: In some mid-Western states there are no Jewish communities, yet representatives and senators from these states are staunch supporters of Israel. Why?

A: These members of Congress receive a lot of funds from the American-Jewish community, political money from New York, Los Angeles, regardless of what state they are from. It comes in the form of fund-raising. Most politicians find that if they vote against Israeli interests they become hounded by the Israeli lobby. I used to find items leaked to the press by the Israeli lobby intended to embarrass me.

Q: What is the Arab lobby trying to do in the U.S.?

A: I am not a lobbyist but I can tell you what ADC is trying to achieve. It is a service organisation for people of Arab descent. We deal with issues as they present themselves — stereotypes, discrimination, racism against Arabs and, last summer, the invasion of Lebanon. Now we are helping to bring here children wounded during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon for advanced medical treatment.

Thirty-one children, Palestinian and Lebanese, have been brought to U.S. hospitals by ADC. At the same time, we teach our people how to organise and become effective politically.

Q: Rumours suggest that ADC is considering a merger with

NAAA.

A: I think eventually there will be a merger between the two groups.

Q: Have you discussed this with NAAA? Has a timetable been drawn up?

A: No. We haven't talked about it, but we're interested in a merger. I don't know if they are.

Q: Are there any thoughts of creating an overall Arab "leaders' council" in the U.S.?

A: There are discussions under way right now with the major Arab-American organisations to create a leadership to co-ordinate activities.

Q: Do you think Arabs in the U.S. and the Arab lobby in particular, understand the political system here?

A: From the results, one can conclude that they don't very well. If they did they would have a grass-roots organisation. The head of a strong animal is no good without a body. So when an NAAA lobbyist goes up to Capitol Hill, he has no leverage, no means to influence members of Congress. The Israeli lobby can give or withhold money, or even get a member defeated.

Q: Do you believe that Arab rivalries in the Middle East reflect themselves negatively here?

A: The only real split is with respect to those who support the Palestinians, and they are in such a minority that they are not even worth talking about. Even though they now believe they have their own president in Lebanon, it doesn't really matter because they have no influence whatsoever in the Arab-American community.

Q: What, in your view, is the greatest victory of the Arab lobby?

A: I don't know that the Arab lobby ever had a victory. I can't think of one.

Q: What about the 1978 arms deal to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt?

A: That was the Saudi lobby, not the Arab lobby.

Q: Do you see any role for Arab governments in supporting the Arab lobby or directing it here?

A: We will not lobby for any country. If asked, we'll turn them down. We support the establishment of a Palestinian state, but I think if a Palestinian state

were established we would not lobby for it as a state. That would be up to them.

Q: One study concluded that, compared with the Israeli lobby, the Arab lobby is "overspent and over-organised". Do you agree?

A: That is very true. The Congressional Quarterly 1979 lists AIPAC's annual budget (American Israel Public Affairs Committee) as \$750,000 with a staff of 20 and 15,000 members. AIPAC is the major lobbying organisation for Israel. The same publication lists NAAA, the only registered Arab lobby in Washington, with a \$250,000 annual budget for 1979.

'I don't know that the Arab lobby ever had a victory'

2,000 members and a staff of six.

Q: A member of the European Parliament once told me that he sees lobbying as undemocratic when a well-funded and organised minority can win favourable legislation and policy.

A: I think "undemocratic" is the wrong word to use. I think it is improper for a foreign country to lobby for its interests in America by using a segment of our society. I think it is also unfair because they are lobbying not for a domestic concern, but for foreign concerns, and that is something I reject, whether Arab or Israeli.

Q: Do you think that the Israeli lobby acts on the Israeli government's instruction and directives?

A: They act upon the instructions of the government of Israel. Do you think they dream up these issues on their own? I mean, do you think they know exactly what to do for Israel by themselves? Of course not. They are told by the government of Israel what to do.

Q: Why do you think the American government stands for this?

A: What do you mean, stand for it? They are the targets of it. They are under political threat from the Israeli lobby. That is why they stand for it.

Randa Habib's Corner

Why don't you tell them?

I have received several letters from readers complaining about the excess of pop music on the English channel of Radio Jordan and of the timing of these programmes in the morning at the time when youngsters, who supposedly are the biggest fans of this pop music, are in school.

One of our readers wrote: "I am compelled to listen to the broadcasting of a neighbouring country". Another says: "At this time of the day (between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.) I am home cooking and this is when I wish to hear soft music on the radio".

We have tried to get the answers to these complaints from the director of the English service at the radio. The gentleman explained that one should take into consideration the fact that it is a single channel transmission and unlike a multichannel radio station this does not allow to have separate channels for classical music, pop music etc., like some other radios.

In the case of the foreign service of Radio Jordan the bread and butter is pop music and pop songs and they form 50 to 60 per cent of the transmission. As the director of the English service puts it, "It is difficult to satisfy so many tastes at the same time in a single channel".

According to him the choice was based on two surveys made during the last five years the last survey was made four years ago. It was also based on phone calls and on the own discretion of the radio responsible. If the listeners find that the timing and the number of hours of certain programmes are not convenient they can write to the English service of Radio Jordan.

"We want to please our listeners, let them tell us what they want".

Radio Jordan is willing to cooperate with you listeners, so why don't you write to them?



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SPORTS

World Championships close

Britain's Cram wins in style

HELSINKI (R) — Britain's Steve Cram crowned the final day of the World Athletics Championships with a stirring 1,500 metres win, but East Germany bagged most of the titles as the inaugural games ended here on Sunday.

Cram emerged once and for all from the shadow of fellow Britons Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe to beat the strongest 1,500 metres field seen in an international championship for more than a decade.

The 22-year-old Briton seized the lead on the final bend and stretched away to deny any challenge in the most star-studded race of the week.

Cram won the European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres titles last year, but even after that, Coe, an absentee here because of illness, and world record holder Ovett have claimed the limelight.

Ovett, the Olympic 800 metres champion, got bumped as he tried to make his way through the field on the back straight and could manage only fourth place.

American Steve Scott, who finished second, said of his conqueror: "He's definitely number one. It doesn't matter what happens for the rest of this year. He'll be number one and I'll be number two."

"I hope so," said Cram. "I don't want to run another one."

Moroccan Said Aouita injected some speed into what had been a slow race as the hunched pack went through to the bell.

"I just had to hang on with him and take the lead with 200 metres left," said Cram after bringing Britain their second gold medal after Daley Thompson's decathlon triumph on Saturday.

East Germany's outstanding women's track squad picked up three more gold medals to finish top of the 157 competing nations with 10 titles.

Marita Koch collected two golds in the 200 metres and 4 x 400 metres relay to add to the 100 metres silver and sprint relay gold

she won earlier in the week-long championships.

But the 26-year-old medical student from Wismar had to overcome tough opposition from Jamaican Commonwealth Champion Marlene Ottey before claiming the 200 title.

Koch, the Olympic 400 metres champion, ran the third leg in East Germany's victorious 4 x 400 relay squad, the nearest she got here to a showdown with Czechoslovak Jarmila Kratochvilova.

Kratochvilova, who took the East German's 400 metres world record last Wednesday, anchored the Czechoslovak quartet but was too far adrift to catch East German Dagmar Rybsam despite one last formidable charge in her ninth race of the championships.

Calvin Smith, overshadowed by American team-mate Carl Lewis for most of the championships, enjoyed some individual glory on Sunday when he left Olympic Champions Pietro Mennea of Italy and Allan Wells of Britain trailing in the men's 200.

Smith, second behind Lewis in the 100, said he had "struggled" at the finish of the 200, but by then he had sewn up the race.

Compatriot Elliott Quow took the silver, ahead of world record holder Mennea. Lewis, who won gold in the 100, long jump and sprint relay, decided against entering the 200 here.

Mary Decker claimed her second gold medal of the championships after a spirited comeback in the women's 1,500 metres against Zamira Zaitseva of the Soviet Union.

The willowy American, who won the 3,000 metres on Wed-

nesday, was passed by the European silver medalist on the final bend but fought back to overhaul her rival on the straight. A beaten Zaitseva crashed to the ground and slithered headlong through the finish.

"I got cut off on the last turn by Zaitseva," Decker said. "All the way around the final turn she started getting closer to me. She moved in on me and I had to let her go by."

Smith and Decker lifted the U.S. gold medal tally to eight, two more than the Soviet Union, who finished third in the medals table.

The Americans were in with a chance of another gold until Willie Smith crashed to the ground, coming out of the final bend, on the third leg of the men's 4 x 400 metres relay.

That marked the end of their challenge to the Soviet squad, who had led throughout the race. It was a sad end for the Americans, whose top woman sprinter, Evelyn Ashford, was another casualty of these championships.

The final day in the Helsinki Olympic Stadium yielded 11 titles and provided a riveting end to the games.

It also brought Australia and Ireland into the gold medal list after emphatic victories by Rob de Castella in the men's marathon and Eamonn Coghlan in the 5,000 metres.

De Castella, a 26-year-old bio-physicist from Canberra, took control of the 42.195-km race over the final eight kms and gradually pulled away from his shadow, Kebede Balacha of Ethiopia.

The Australian Commonwealth Champion, who had expected a

fast race, won in two hours 10 minutes three seconds from Balacha and East German Waldemar Cierpinski, the 1976 and 1980 Olympic Champion, who picked off Sweden's Kjell-Erik Staehl on the final lap in the stadium.

Coghlan's win in the 5,000 metres was equally masterly in a race governed by tactics — like the 1,500 — rather than speed.

Bespoke Dmitry Dmitriyev tried to make a break as they went into the final lap, but the 30-year-old Irishman had other ideas, clawing back the deficit and bursting past the Russian off the final bend.

Coghlan, fourth in the 1980 Olympics and a World Cup winner the following year, was never in danger after that, winning from East German Werner Schildhauer who must be getting tired of finishing second.

Schildhauer, 24, was beaten by Italy's Alberto Cova in the 10,000 metres final last Tuesday when victory had seemed his. Last year's European Championships also left him a double silver medalist in the 5,000 and 10,000.

Martti Vainio snatched the bronze for Finland, diving for the tape and landing flat on the track to finish ahead of Dmitriyev.

Coghlan's winning time of 13:28.53 was well outside the 13:00.41 world mark of Britain's David Moorcroft, whose season has been wrecked by injury.

"I don't care about the time. The only thing that matters is the gold medal," Coghlan said.

America's Cup keel row goes on

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — High winds and rough seas forced cancellation of America's Cup trials for the second running Sunday, but the war of words over the controversial keel of Australia II, the leading contender, raged on.

The New York Yacht Club, which is organising the defence of the cup, wants the Australian boat barred from the competition on the grounds that its radical, secrecy-shrouded keel gives it an unfair advantage over its rivals.

But Sunday Warren Jones, executive director of the Australia II syndicate, hit back by declaring that the club had not complained about the keel until after an American attempt to buy the design had been turned down.

Jones said the Dutch firm which produced the keel turned down a request from the Freedom Syndicate, one of two U.S. syndicates

in the running to defend the cup, because it had contracted with the Australia II syndicate not to test 12-metre models for anyone else until after the 1983 cup campaign.

He produced a telex message which he said had been sent by Edward du Moulin, manager of the Freedom Syndicate, to the Dutch firm.

The message read in part: "Understand you and your team are responsible for development and design of special keel for Australia II. We are finally convinced of her potential and would therefore like to build the same design under one of our boats."

The Dutch firm replied by saying it had an agreement with the Australia II syndicate. It also advised du Moulin that it had informed the Australian syndicate about his request and had been refused permission to undertake work for the Freedom Syndicate.

Jones asserted that the Freedom Syndicate's effort to buy the non-American keel design had been "in clear violation of the 1980 resolution of the board of trustees of the New York Yacht Club, governing the conduct of the cup campaign."

He also contended that neither the New York Yacht Club nor its parent organisation, the U.S. Yacht Racing Union, had the right to request that the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU) give a fresh rating to Australia II, effectively ruling it out of the cup competition.

Final word in the dispute came from du Moulin, who firmly denied that there had been anything improper in his request to the Dutch firm. Du Moulin also denied that the New York Yacht Club's inquiries about Australia II's keel had been started after his request had been turned down.

Australia II has been far and away the leading Yacht in the trials to find an America's Cup challenger, winning 37 of its 41 races—including its first race in the semi-finals which started Thursday.

On Monday Australia II will race against Italy's Azzurra and the British Yacht Victory '83 will be pitted against the Canadian boat Canada I.

Three American Yachts, Liberty, Defender and Courageous, will begin their final trials on Tuesday to select a cup defender.

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Prost wins Austrian Grand Prix, looks set for world title

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) — Renault Driver Alain Prost outpaced fellow Frenchman Rene Arnoux in a Ferrari to win the Austrian Grand Prix here Sunday and widen his lead in the World Formula One Motor Racing Championship.

Prost sent his yellow turbo-powered car surging ahead of Arnoux in the last seven laps of the fast 5.94 km Zeltweg circuit.

Arnoux, who led for 17 laps after snatching first place from Ferrari team-mate and compatriot Patrick Tambay, could not match Prost's power, and finished second almost seven seconds behind.

Third was Brazil's Nelson Piquet, who also led earlier in the race but dropped more than 27 seconds behind Prost as his Brabham slowly lost power.

It was Prost's fourth Grand Prix win of the season, raising his points total to 51 and strengthening his bid to become the first French driver to win the world title.

With four rounds remaining, Prost holds a lead of 14 points over Piquet, his nearest challenger, with Arnoux third on 34.

"It was tough getting through here today, but my car had plenty

of power and I finally made it," Prost said.

Prost's Renault team-mate, American Eddie Cheever, was the only other driver out of the 26 starters to complete all 53 laps. He finished fourth with Britain's Nigel Mansell in a Lotus fifth, one lap behind.

The first five cars were turbo-powered — the best conventionally-engined car was the McLaren of Austrian idol Niki Lauda who came sixth, two laps adrift.

The Ferrari's set the early pace with Tambay leading and Arnoux close behind. They were followed by Piquet with Prost further back in fifth position.

A first lap collision eliminated the Lotus of last year's winner Elio de Angelis of Italy. Switzerland's Marc Surer in an Arrow, and the Tyrrell of American Danny Sullivan. All three were unhurt.

Tambay held the lead until the 21st lap when Arnoux — first in West Germany last Sunday — shot in front as the Ferrari pair were preparing to overtake a back marker.

Tambay shook his fist in anger

at his team-mate's action, and then fell further behind as Piquet also nipped past him. Nine laps later Tambay pulled into the pits and gave up, apparently with engine trouble.

Prost moved into third place as Arnoux and Piquet duelled for the lead. Then as Piquet's Brabham lost power, the Renault driver began his victory bid, surging into second position and then roaring past Arnoux into the lead.

"I stayed behind the field for tactical reasons," Prost said. "My car was very fast, but on this fast course it was hard to overtake as the car was understeering in the curves. But I was keeping my power in reserve and waiting for the right moment to get past Arnoux."

During the 17th lap Prost's Renault and Piquet's Brabham touched wheels as the Frenchman tried to squeeze past at a bend. Both cars wobbled momentarily, but continued without mishap.

"I tried to pass Piquet in the Chicane, but we touched and I started bumping around a bit, but luckily nothing happened to either of us," Prost said.

McCrory wins vacant WBC title

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (R) — American Milton McCrory took the 12th and final round of his fight against Britain's Colin Jones Saturday night to win the vacant World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight championship on a split points decision.

McCrory had built up an early lead and then survived a furious rally by Jones to set up the decisive final round.

It was the second time in five months that McCrory, who entered the bout as the number-one contender, won the 12th round to deny the second-ranked Jones the WBC 147-pound title left open by the retirement of Sugar Ray Leonard.

In their first meeting for the crown last March in Reno, Nevada, McCrory had also rallied in the final round, earning a draw.

Jones, known to be a slow starter, was that again Saturday in 106-degree Fahrenheit (41-centigrade) heat at the Dunes Hotel. But, as was the case in March, Jones, the heavier hitter, began scoring inside from the fifth round on and he forced the action until the 12th.

McCrory, not known for having a hard punch, surprised Jones with his power on two occasions.

The 21-year-old from Detroit, Michigan, knocked Jones down late in the first round with a left-

right combination to the head. That knockdown gave McCrory, who weighed in at 147 pounds, a two-point edge in the round.

And in the 12th round, the undefeated McCrory stood toe-to-toe with the 24-year-old Jones, 146½ pounds, and got the better of him.

McCrory's performance was particularly impressive since he had shown signs of tiring as early as the seventh round, when Jones, a former coalminer and gravedigger from Gorseon, South Wales, appeared to be close to ending the fight.

Two lefts to the head hurt McCrory and the stocky Jones unloaded a barrage of combinations that had the American in trouble and retreating for the final 30 seconds of the round.

When the bell sounded, McCrory, bleeding from the nose and inside the mouth, staggered back "to his corner and draped his arms around the ropes to support himself until his cornermen could give him a stool to sit on.

But Jones did not press his advantage in the eighth.

Instead of taking the fight to McCrory again and putting together combinations, Jones merely went head-hunting with lefts, never following with rights.

Jones rocked McCrory in the

ninth, tenth and 11th rounds, primarily with lefts to the head, but never threw the combination right, despite the shouts of his cornermen to "put it together."

McCrory, five inches taller than Jones at six-foot-one, had piled up his points in the first four rounds with left jabs to the face. Jones did little in those rounds.

Judges Anselmo Escobedo and Ray Solis, both of Mexico, gave McCrory the title, respectively scoring the fight 115-111 and 115-114. Judge Angel Tovar of Venezuela had Jones ahead, 114-113.

Had Jones won the 12th round on Solis' card, he would have been awarded a split decision.

The win lifted McCrory's record to 21-0-1 with 19 knockouts. Jones slipped to 24-2-1 with 21 knockouts.

Jones, the British, Commonwealth and European welterweight champion, received \$450,000 for the fight. McCrory was paid \$350,000.

The WBC welterweight title had been vacant since last November, when Leonard decided to retire because of the threat of losing his sight in one eye because of an injury suffered in the ring. The champion's announcement followed surgery to repair a detached retina.

Navratilova, Lloyd to clash in final

MANHATTAN BEACH, California (R) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd, the world's top two women's players, scored easy semi-final victories in a \$150,000 tennis tournament Saturday to advance to the final.

The top-seeded Navratilova defeated third-seeded Pam Shriver of the United States, 6-2, 6-1, in the evening semi-final.

The second-seeded Lloyd had earlier dispatched unseeded American Kate Latham, 6-1, 6-1.

Navratilova, who is ranked number one in the world, broke the fifth-ranked Shriver's service in the second and sixth games of the first set. Shriver broke back at 5-2, but Navratilova responded in kind to win the set, 6-2.

Shriver, who double-faulted six times during the match, won only the fourth game of the second set, and she was extended to three deuces in that game.

Afterwards, Shriver said, "my service was terrible tonight, but that was only part of it."

She commented on Navratilova's speed and power: "I'll hit a ball and see how far it is from it and the next thing I know, she's there hitting the crud out of it. It's so discouraging."

Shriver, who is Navratilova's doubles partner, said that she "can't see Chris giving her any kind of a match in the final."

But Navratilova said: "We've played each other so often in so many important matches that you'd think we'd both be yawning at the prospect, but I always find it a challenge to play Chris and it's always exciting."

Latham, who is ranked 108th in the world, said after her defeat that she was not only sure Lloyd would give Navratilova a good match, "but I think she'll win."

Lloyd, who was in control from start to finish against Latham, said she hoped her match against Navratilova, who has lost only eight games in four matches in this tournament, "will last longer than 45 minutes."

Both of the semi-final matches lasted 55 minutes.

Chinese volleyball team due in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — China is stepping up sporting contacts with the Soviet Union by sending its national women's volleyball team to Moscow.

The Chinese squad is due to play two friendly matches against the Soviet national women's team on August 25 and 26, according to posters which have appeared in Moscow.

Jarryd upsets McEnroe in Canada

MONTREAL (R) — Anders Jarryd of Sweden Saturday beat top-seeded and world number one John McEnroe of the United States, 6-3, 7-6, to reach the final of the Canadian Open Tennis Tournament.

Jarryd, ranked 83rd in the world, will face second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the final. Lendl defeated third-seeded American Jimmy Connors, 6-1, 6-3, in the earlier semi-final.

22-year-old Jarryd, who had to qualify for the tournament, overcame a 5-2 deficit in the second set and then took the tiebreaker

7-0.

In the first set, Jarryd blunted a sluggish McEnroe's normally solid serve-and-volley game by repeatedly hitting forehand and backhand passing shots as the American attempted to rush the net.

The Swede took a 4-1 lead and held on for a 6-3 set win.

But Jarryd began missing his first serve and in the second set McEnroe seemed to find his form to build a 5-2 lead.

Jarryd, who later said he believed he would lose the match if he lost the second set, fought back to break service for a 5-4 score.

Jarryd's break to 5-4 brought a standing ovation from the sellout crowd of more than 10,000 at Jarryd Stadium.

The spectators — with whom McEnroe had a running feud all week — stood and cheered for Jarryd again when he swept the tiebreaker to win the match.

Jarryd, who had beaten ninth-seeded Eliot Teltscher and seventh-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis, both Americans, said he felt fortunate to reach the final.

"I'm surprised to find myself here as you are," he said. "It's a very lucky day for me. It's not every day you beat John McEnroe," he said.

McEnroe, who had several exchanges with spectators during the match, said that while that was not an excuse for his poor play, it did not help him.

"I didn't play a good match, but it makes me sick that people think they have the right to say things like that and that I should not react to it," he said.

He added that on Saturday, "I couldn't have beaten my grandmother."

Lendl played a superb game against Connors, who lost his service in the opening game and struggled to find any consistency throughout the match.

The Czechoslovakian served nine aces. Connors served five times and kept his own errors to a minimum while taking advantage of the American's.

"I was hitting the ball hard and wasn't missing too much," Lendl said. "When he had to make a point, he had to hit two or three consecutive good shots."

"That's hard to do and leads to a lot of unforced errors. Lendl said. In the semifinals of the doubles, Tom and Tim Gullikson defeated fellow Americans Tracy Delatte and Johan Kriek 7-6, 4-6, 7-5.

In the final the Gullikson brothers will face Ferdi Taygan and Sandy Mayer of the United States, who defeated South Africans Danie Visser and Eddie Edwards, 6-3, 6-2.

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Egypt, Iraq discuss economic relations

BAGHDAD (R) — Egypt's Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Mr. Mustapha Kamel Said had talks with three Iraqi ministers Saturday on ways of boosting cooperation between the two countries, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

Mr. Said and Iraqi Finance Minister Tamer Razzouqi discussed developing banking relations between the two countries, the agency said.

The opening in Cairo of a branch of Iraq's state-owned Rafidain Bank at the end of the month was also discussed.

Iraqi Minister of Trade Mr. Hassan Ali reviewed with Mr. Said economic relations and commodities exchanges and ways of promoting economic, technical and trade cooperation.

The agency said the Egyptian minister assured Mr. Ali of Egypt's support for Iraq in its 35-month-old war against Iran.

Saudi Arabia faces new challenges

LONDON — Lower demand for OPEC oil is creating major challenges for Saudi Arabia, but the kingdom is confident that it can stay on course for long-term development goals, according to Middle East Economic Digest's (MEED's) authoritative annual survey of the Saudi economy.

Oil production in the first half of 1983 dropped to about four million barrels a day (b/d) because of the slump in demand for OPEC crude and is unlikely to rise much above this level until the second half of the decade, the 164-page report says.

This has forced the government to squeeze public spending and curb economic growth after a period of unprecedented development.

The development of new oil and gas fields is slowing because of limited prospects for higher oil production.

Aramco, the state-owned exploration and development company, is completing a major gas gathering programme which has made Saudi Arabia one of the world's leading natural gas producers.

The northern area's development programme, started in 1981 to expand the production of

crude oil and gas from fields close to the border with Kuwait, is also well advanced.

No projects on such a scale are planned when these are completed, the report says.

The number of Aramco staff, which rose by 14,000 to 61,000 in 1982, is unlikely to increase significantly in 1983, the report says.

About 600 expatriates were displaced earlier in 1983 by Saudi citizens.

The construction sector, about 10 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in recent years, is being hit hard and the number of new contracts awarded in the first four months of 1983 fell 20 per cent compared with the level at the end of 1982.

The government has moved to help local companies in a series of protectionist measures which will mean foreign contractors will suffer most from the slowdown.

Other sectors of the economy are continuing to expand, the report says.

"Companies involved in projects with a social content — hospitals, schools, power and water — will operate in stronger markets than those that have done well out of prestige schemes in low-priority sectors," the report

says. "Training, operations and maintenance, and high-technology hardware and software continue to be in strong demand," the report continued.

Productive sectors will be encouraged more heavily in the fourth five-year development plan which starts in the spring of 1985.

Five major new oil refineries are planned or under construction and Saudi Arabia could start producing surplus of food in some sectors by 1985, the report predicts.

Riyadh dairies are considering exporting dairy products during winter months when domestic demand is low.

Some egg producers have already started to ship eggs to neighbouring countries.

Wheat production is likely to satisfy local demand by 1985 at the latest.

Mining will be expanded in the fourth plan and is to become an important source of income. King Fahd opened the kingdom's first modern gold mine in April at Mahd Al Dhahab deep in the Hejaz mountains northwest of Jeddah.

Silver and copper and iron ore may also be produced later in the 1980s.

MEED surveys developments in data processing.

"Saudi Arabia's lead in Middle East computing seems unassailable," it reports. There were more than 800 large computers in operation at the start of the 1980s and this number had at least doubled by the middle of 1983.

Large computers are used by most government departments and the private sector has become a major customer for hardware and software. Sales in the Saudi market since 1980 have been rising by about 100 per cent a year.

Aramco's Exploration & Petroleum Engineering Centre (Expec) in Dhahran has the most sophisticated data-processing centre in the kingdom. It includes four super computers used to store and process information about Saudi Arabia's oil reservoirs.

"Expec is a generation ahead in the application of the most advanced data-processing techniques," MEED says.

MEED's survey also contains articles about development in Hail and Taif and examines the kingdom's relations with the U.S., South Korea and West Germany.

Other topics examined in detail include the pattern of Saudi trade and how to do business.

British oil industry to enter new phase

By Brian Cathcart
Reuter

ABERDEEN, Scotland — Armed with some expensive new technology and encouraged by tax cuts, Britain's North Sea oilmen are moving into a new phase of expansion.

Exploration for new oil and gas fields is on the increase and oilmen are looking anew at small, remote and technically difficult fields hitherto regarded as uneconomic.

The new moves, oil company executives say, will give a fresh lease of life to the North Sea oilfield — one of the world's seven biggest — late in the 1980s when it will have passed its production peak.

That is good news for the government, which at present draws about £8 billion (\$12 billion) annually in revenue from the North Sea, and it is also a boost for this oil town on the northeast corner of Britain.

The key to the change of mood in the industry here was the decision of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government last March to loosen its tax control on the oil companies. The moves, part of the government's 1983-84 budget, followed months of lobbying by the firms. But rather than easing the tax burden as a whole they shifted the weight to give greater encouragement to new development.

For example, spending on exploration, which used to qualify for tax relief only if the well in question proved dry, is now deductible whatever the outcome of the drilling.

Tax relaxation

Exploration and development is highly expensive — 90 per cent of the cost is committed before a new well comes on stream — so the budget also sought to improve company cash flow by phasing out a tax levied in advance on oil revenues.

The changes delighted the oil companies. "A brilliant package," said Rick Charlton, director of operations at Shell. "It will be a very big fillip to smaller fields, and it has led us to re-evaluate all we had in the cupboard."

Shell, which has combined with Exxon in the North Sea, is one of the region's biggest operators. It is now hoping to open up a number of oil and gas fields it discovered as long ago as the late 1960s but set aside as too expensive to develop.

Shell has ploughed some £4.7 billion (\$7 billion) into its North Sea programme already, and since the budget has unveiled plans to spend a further £350-400 million (\$500-600 million) annually until the end of the decade.

"What it's done has been to make us a lot more confident about the future," Mr. Charlton says.

The effect has been the same for others. A spokesman for Conoco remarked: "The changes have encouraged us to undertake more wells, and we are reviewing our operations as a whole."

In tandem with the budget changes has come a significant leap forward in drilling technology as the engineers have found ways of lifting oil and gas previously thought inaccessible.

They are moving away from the conventional offshore rig, standing on concrete or steel legs rising from enormous pedestals on the sea floor.

Shell/Exxon have come up with the most revolutionary development, a remote-controlled junction box on the sea floor which can link up to nine wells scattered over the seabed.

S. Arabia may shift exchange rate policy

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's devaluation Sunday of the riyal, the second in a week, might suggest a shift in the country's exchange rate policy, foreign exchange dealers said here.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) adjusted the riyal's value to 3.48 to the dollar from 3.47, only one week after it had devalued it from 3.45.

The dealers described the two devaluations on successive Sundays as unusual, and an apparent departure from the kingdom's policy since August 1981 of occasional adjustments in the currency's fixed value against the dollar.

They said the trigger for the moves was the extraordinary strength of the dollar, which was pulling up the value of the riyal against other major currencies.

This encouraged imports into Saudi Arabia at a time when falling oil exports were pushing the country into a balance of payments deficit. The kingdom had a \$290 million deficit in the first quarter of this year.

Dealers said there was widespread expectation that the riyal would be further devalued against the dollar in the next few weeks, perhaps to 3.5150 to the dollar.

They said that the moves might indicate a return to a policy of frequent adjustments in the currency's value.

Prior to August 1981, the Saudi authorities allowed the riyal to fluctuate in a 7½ per cent band against the Special Drawing Right (SDR), the paper currency of the International Monetary Fund. During this period, riyal adjustments against the dollar were commonplace.

But the riyal was devalued only twice in 1982 and once in 1983, on March 30, before last week's move.

Dealers said interest rates on large Saudi riyal deposits at banks in Bahrain, the major market for riyal deposits, fell slightly after Sunday's devaluation announcement.

But they said the declines would probably have been sharper had there not been expectations of further riyal devaluations in coming weeks.

Report says Egyptian economy is holding strong despite problems

LONDON — Egypt's five-year development plan (1982/83-1986/87) is only the second attempted in the country's history.

In a special report entitled "Egyptian development: targets and realities," the Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) examined in a special issue a number of key market sectors including industry, contracting, agriculture, ports and shipping, and military production.

Looking at the chances for success the report states that while Egypt has major economic problems which remain unsolved, it continues to pay its debts and has distinct advantages over many developing countries.

Besides being a large and growing market, it offers a strong institutional base and a relatively well-educated workforce.

These factors give Egypt a prominence in the region which is clearly acknowledged by all its backers.

Monetary and managerial foundations look sounder than in the 1960s when, the first five-year plan was attempted.

The political rhetoric of those years has in turn given way to a more realistic appreciation of Egypt's needs and potential. If bureaucratic bottlenecks can be eased and the financial situation remains relatively stable, there is

room for optimism.

While external debt grew by 18.6 per cent to \$21,800 million in 1981/82 and the debt/export ratio rose above 200 per cent — the point at which "virtually every country has been forced to reschedule portions of its debt" — Egypt is reasonably well placed in terms of short-term indebtedness compared with other developing countries.

The report pinpoints opportunities for successful foreign participation in the plan, the emphasis of which is said to be firmly on productive investment.

Agriculture, food processing, readymade garments, building materials and equipment — such as cement, reinforcing bars, bricks, gypsum glass and pipes — are prominent on a list of proposed areas of activity for local joint ventures.

Most of the investment outlined in the plan is allocated to the public sector, including more than £8,600 million (\$10,000 million) for industry alone.

Acquisition of new technology and better maintenance of existing machinery may go some way to raising production.

The report points out that the public sector, accounting for 90 per cent of industrial investment, provides almost three-quarters of industrial output and that it also

has an important social role in providing employment and training.

Power stations, both conventional and nuclear, offer major opportunities in construction and engineering, the report says.

The plan also gives priority to rehabilitation of water and wastewater networks and to housing, where there is demand for 200,000 new homes a year.

Supply of building materials and services to the construction sector, which accounted for \$1,200 million worth of imports in 1982, offer further opportunities, though the plan envisages a sharp rise in the local output of materials.

Private foreign investors are extremely wary of long-term involvement in the farming sector. But the pressure is growing for improved productivity, the report states.

Self-sufficient less than 10 years ago, Egypt now has to import half its food at an estimated cost in 1983 of \$4,000 million.

Among a number of tough policy choices facing planners is whether to go for self-sufficiency or diversify into high-price crop cultivation for out-of-season sales of fruit and vegetables to European and Arab markets.

Defence minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala claims development

of Egypt's armament industry could help raise national income by as much as the combined revenues from oil and the Suez Canal.

Military production earned Egypt \$1,000 million in 1982.

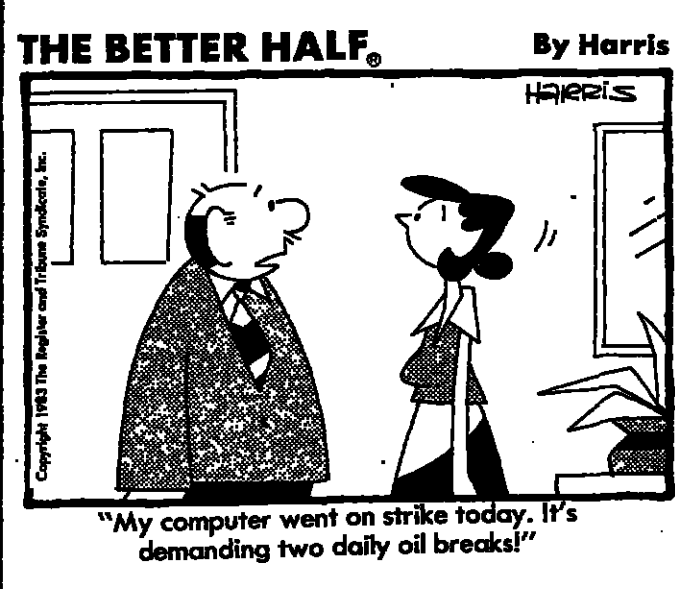
The report examines the market and notes there has been a wave of arms promotion in the past 18 months — notably through the Cairo military exhibition of 1981 and the U.K. Defence Manufacturers Association's exhibition ship which visited Alexandria earlier this year.

Contractual negotiations are lengthy, but the business that does come to fruition seems to be conducted in a more structured and methodical way than previously, the report suggests.

MEED's survey also contains articles on ports and shipping and a critical look at bureaucracy in Egypt, which affects all business activity.

The report examines the activities of the three competing bureaucracies which have most impact on foreign businesses — the finance ministry, which formulates tariffs and is responsible for classification; the investment authority, which negotiates law 43 exemptions; and the customs service, which often ignores both and retains an iron grip on how import regulations are implemented.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EXILE VIRUS MUSCLE LEGACY
Answer: How far down was her bathing suit cut? — TO "SEE" LEVEL.

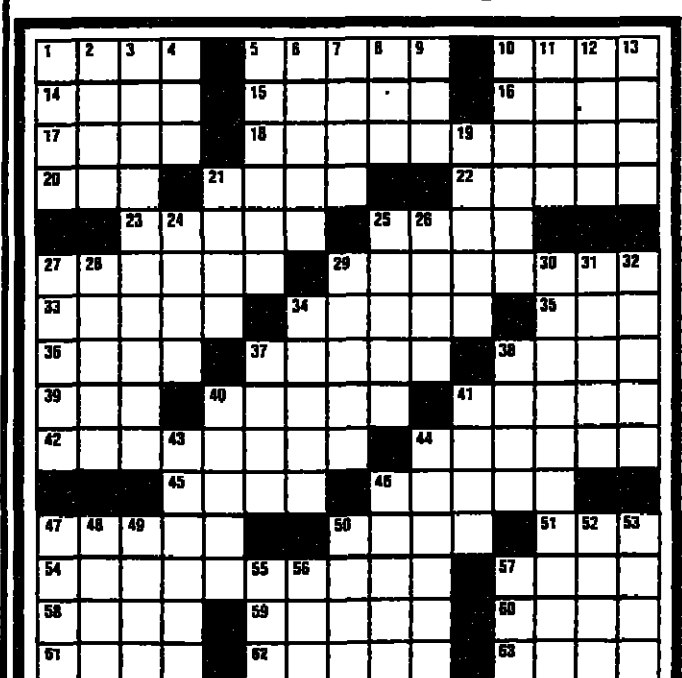
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THE Daily Crossword By Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS	29 Send	50 Religious	19 Basset, e.g.
1 Hindu god	33 Conclude	51 Land	21 Scent
5 Ascended	34 Piano size	52 Measure	24 "Three Lives"
10 Football	35 Parseshian	54 Hawthorne's	25 Identifying mark
14 Algerian port	36 Interpreter	57 Anatomical	26 Author Ayn
15 Paragon	37 Evildoer	58 Egg-shaped	27 Fatigues
16 Solitude	38 Inventor	59 Iridescent	28 Anoint, old style
17 Dotting	39 Whitney	60 Substance	29 Trapped
18 Dickens novel	40 — in (sub-mitted)	61 Dandelion	30 Sincere
20 Black bird	41 Poet —	62 Tarnish of old films	31 Wrought up
21 Olive genus	42 Saw-toothed	63 Plume on a knight's helmet	32 Weeds
22 External	43 Slight	64 Ancient	33 Presented
23 Ocean phenomena	44 End of prayer	65 Indian	34 Destiny
25 Descriptive of champagne	46 Foremost	66 Desert transport	35 Pergrinate
27 Famous Liz	47 Viscous substance	67 GOLF club	36 Tetrads

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ASTIA	MAINT	CARTIS	BOAT	SLIP	ASHER	REPERITIVE	TARVY	YANITON	OPIEN	LAX	ERNS	TRITRE	SCIENTE	SPACED	CORRECTIVE	WSTIR	ALLOU	ARE	ASIDE	REITS	DETECTIVES	PREISNO	URHO	ERS	RELEASE	SIAMER	MAIPSHI	PANIER	EXILE	DEPCTIVE	RIVER	OVER	ELIAN	ELIEGY	WAYS	RIARD
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WORLD

Reagan, De La Madrid meet

LA PAZ, Mexico (R) — Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid and President Reagan met to discuss contrasting views on regional peace efforts and U.S. manoeuvres in Central America.

The one-day summit has a feeling of urgency after Mr. Reagan's recent order to send 5,600 U.S. troops to Honduras for exercises and 19 warships carrying 16,000 personnel to cruise off Nicaragua. Mexican officials said.

Mexico fears the war games may trigger a real war between Honduras and Nicaragua which might spread through the region.

U.S. officials defend the exercises as necessary to pressure Nicaragua into making concessions, including suspension of alleged Nicaraguan arms supplies to Salvadoran leftist guerrillas.

Mr. De La Madrid sharply disagrees with this approach.

On the eve of the summit, the Mexican president said the naval movements were hampering efforts by Mexico and three other Latin American nations to forge "diplomatic, peaceful and dignified negotiations" to end the violence in Central America.

The Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — see uncoordinated negotiations as essential to the success of their peace plan.

The group wants to demilitarise Central America by ending for-

ign military involvement, including U.S. backing for rightist guerrillas fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista government.

The agenda for the seven-hour summit at this seaside resort — whose name means "peace" in Spanish — includes financial and commercial topics, in keeping with Mexico's role as the United States' third largest trading partner.

But because of the complex, detailed nature of the economic issues, officials expect discussion to focus on Central America.

Reagan has been dealing with Central America as a major issue recently so he'll be able to talk about it without briefing notes," one U.S. official said. "He's less familiar with the background of specific trade and financial is-

ues." Officials on both sides said the brevity of the closed door talks — at least 90 minutes but not more than 150 — barred any breakthroughs on Central America, although they said the two presidents might be able to narrow their differences.

U.S. embassy officials said Mr. De La Madrid and Mr. Reagan will sign an agreement to cooperate on resolving pollution problems along the 3,000 kilometre border between their countries.

They said the accord would provide a basis for future projects like sewage plants and regulations on controlling air pollution from factories in the border area.

Security was tight on the eve of the summit with six Mexican navy ships preparing to block the entrance of La Paz harbour.

N. Ireland quiet after week of riots

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (R) — A week of violence in Northern Ireland ended Saturday with two gunmen shot dead, two policemen injured and petrol-bombings in Londonderry during a traditional Protestant parade.

The violence began in Belfast and Londonderry on Monday, the 12th anniversary of the British government's introduction of internment without trial in Northern Ireland. Internment was lifted several years ago, but the anniversary is still remembered.

In Dungannon, County Tyrone, two members of a five-man armed gang were shot dead Saturday after they opened fire on a police checkpoint in the town. One policeman was injured.

Police were searching for the other three members of the gang, one of whom they believe was in-

jured in the exchange of fire. One victim died on the spot, the body of the other was found in a crashed car nearby.

Police said they had not identified the dead, but there was speculation that they were members of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a breakaway group from the Irish Republican Army (IRA) fighting to overthrow British rule here.

In another part of the country a part-time policeman was shot in the foot when a security barrier he was manning came under fire.

In Londonderry, police said some 80 petrol bombs were thrown during the annual parade by the Protestant order of the Apprentice Boys to commemorate the lifting of the Catholic King James the Second's siege of the city in 1689.

One woman suffered slight burns from spraying petrol during the hour-long disturbance, which ended when police fired several rounds of plastic bullets after issuing a warning over loud-hailers.

The situation was reported by police as calm late Saturday night, but they did not rule out the possibility of further disturbances in the early hours of the morning.

The march by the order has been a recurring cause of trouble in a city with a two-to-one majority of Catholics over Protestants — the exact reverse of the ratio in Northern Ireland as a whole.

The march was banned for two years after serious rioting in 1969, and reinstated only after the order promised not to march along the old walls of the city, where they could look down on the Catholic Bogside area.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Castillo de Bellver bow section sunk

CAPE TOWN (R) — The oil-laden bow section of the Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver sank in deep Atlantic waters Sunday after experts blew two holes in its side. A demolition squad placed the charges after the South African government received permission from the vessel's owners to scuttle the bow with an estimated 60,000 tons of crude oil. The bow sank in deep waters 225 kilometres offshore, sent down to reduce the pollution threat. The tanker split in two after erupting in flames with a full cargo of crude oil eight days ago off the West Cape Coast. The stern section has sunk with possibly as much as 100,000 tons of oil.

Millions of Soviets queue up for glasses

MOSCOW (R) — A quarter of a million people in Moscow have been waiting months for spectacles because lenses are in short supply, the government newspaper Izvestia reported Sunday. It said the situation was much the same all over the Soviet Union and complained that those in charge of the appropriate industries failed to consider the blighted life this meant for millions of people. It cited the case of a war veteran named as Khanko, who had tried in vain to order special lenses for the past 10 years. The old man, virtually blind without spectacles, had travelled to Moscow, Kiev and other cities in a fruitless hunt for them. But the state-run optical clinics had been unable to provide the special glasses he needed. Izvestia said.

Bible teacher jailed for rape

LOS ANGELES (R) — A church-going Christian who gave Bible studies at an old people's centre was jailed for 142 years for rape attacks on 11 women in the Hollywood area. Court officials said Jerald Johns, a 32-year-old clerk, would be eligible for parole when he was 101 years old. But Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Everett Rickman recommended that under no circumstances should he be released. The 11 women ranged in age from 24 to 71 and the attacks occurred between January 1982 and June 1983. Police said Johns used a knife or screwdriver to threaten his victims. A member of the centre where he taught the Bible said: "We knew him to be a very nice person... but he was also considered very strange."

Typhoon Abby lashes Japan

TOKYO (R) — High waves pounded Japan's Pacific coast and torrential rains lashed southern regions Sunday as two typhoons moved towards the country's main islands. The meteorological agency said Typhoon Abby had weakened slightly as it approached Japan but was still packing winds of up to 162 kilometres an hour. Located 250 kilometres east-northeast near Okinawa, Abby was moving north-northeast at 10 kilometres per hour.

Chinese police tackle youth gangs

PEKING (R) — Police in Tangshan, in China's Hebei Province, have rounded up 105 members of six gangs which have been terrorising the city. The New China News Agency (NCNA) said Sunday. They are accused of various crimes, including murder, rape, robbery and attacking people with knives. Charges include the murder of a young man who tried to stop five youths assaulting women.

Rare panda skins reported on sale

LONDON (R) — Skins of giant pandas, killed to order in the bamboo forests of western China, are on offer through a Taiwan trader for \$17,000 (\$25,000) upwards. The Sunday Times newspaper said. Despite the Peking government's efforts to stamp out the trade in the skins of the rare animal, banned in China since 1962, panda furs are finding their way via Hong Kong to the international black market, the newspaper said.

Mrs. Gandhi: 'No early elections'

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Sunday rebuffed criticisms that she runs a one-woman government and denied suggestions that she would call an early general election.

In a wide-ranging interview with The Times of India newspaper, Mrs. Gandhi also outlined her thoughts on discipline, her children, her taste in clothes, the need to liberate men.

"If we have elections now, then we stop in the middle of so many programmes that have to be pushed through. It is not at all a good thing because, as I said, for us it is more important to do things than just to win."

Mrs. Gandhi said women and men make equally good rulers and women should help men be more liberated.

"The very fact that men have kept down women shows that they are not liberated. If they were liberated, they wouldn't want to keep anybody else down," she said.

The 65-year-old prime minister again denied reports that she was grooming her son Rajiv to succeed her.

"There is no question of succession... I am one who has let the children grow in their own way. I don't believe in a parent or anybody stamping their personality on their children."

She said even if Rajiv, one of five secretary-generals in her ruling Congress (I) Party, "were to become something in the future it would be a long time hence, it would certainly not be immediately after me."

Mrs. Gandhi was asked whether she, like Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, regarded herself as a headmistress. She replied: "Well, it depends what kind of headmistress because usually when one uses the word one means somebody who uses the stick. I am not that kind of a person."

Sri Lanka relaxes curfew in hill capital

COLOMBO (R) — The government has relaxed a night curfew, imposed after recent race riots, in the town of Kandy to allow its famous annual pageant to start on schedule Sunday night.

Kandy was one of the worst hit towns in Sri Lankan violence that left more than 380 dead when angry mobs attacked houses, shops and factories belonging to minority Tamils.

The government said the curfew in Kandy would be reduced from Sunday to only four hours from midnight to enable people to watch the pageant, the Kandy Perahera.

In eight other districts including Colombo a six-hour night curfew would continue, it said. The curfew was lifted in most parts of the

country last Monday.

The perahera is a colourful procession of gaily caparisoned elephants, dancers and drummers winding their way through the streets of Kandy by torchlight on 10 consecutive nights.

Known as one of the greatest pageants in Asia, it is a major tourist attraction in the tropical island.

Officials expected fewer than the usual 8,000 tourists to take part in the festivities this year because of the riots, and said security would be tight for the procession.

Squads of veterinarians would stand by with tranquiliser guns in case any elephants went berserk, they said.

As the island returned slowly to normal after the riots, its Tamil

leader Appapillai Amirthalingam discussed the future of Tamils in Sri Lanka with Indian politicians.

Mr. Amirthalingam, leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) which has been campaigning for a separate state, said on arrival in New Delhi the Tamils would reconsider their refusal to talk with the government in Colombo now that India had joined the discussions.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has offered to help find a solution, and Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene has accepted her offer.

Mr. Jayewardene has said he is prepared for a dialogue with Tamil leaders if they drop their demand for a separate state for the 2.5 million minority community.

Nkomo to fly home today

LONDON (R) — Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo said Sunday he would fly home to Zimbabwe Monday, ending five months of self-imposed exile in Britain.

Mr. Nkomo, who said on arrival in London in March that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had ordered him killed, said in a press statement he would attend parliament in Harare on Wednesday.

Mr. Nkomo, 66, former guerrilla ally of Mr. Mugabe in the war against white minority rule in what was then Rhodesia, has said repeatedly while in Britain that his life would be in danger if he returned to Zimbabwe.

His return would enable him to speak in a parliamentary debate, due to resume on Wednesday, on a government move to have his seat in parliament declared vacant because of his absence.

"I shall be attending the session of parliament in Harare on Wednesday," Mr. Nkomo said in a statement issued on his behalf by an aide.

Indian army called in to help rescue flood victims

NEW DELHI (R) — The army has been called in to help rescue thousands of people marooned by floods in parts of Central India, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

Helicopters and boats of India's armed forces were being used in rescue operations in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh states where at least 70 people had drowned in the Godavari River or been killed by collapsing houses during the past week, the agency said Saturday.

PTI said the Godavari, swollen by monsoon rains, swept through more than 200 villages in Maharashtra and Andhra to the east after overflowing its banks.

More than 41 people were killed or had gone missing in the week-long floods in Maharashtra, raising the state's death toll to 135 since the monsoon set in early last month, it added.

It quoted State Chief Minister Vasantdarai Patil, who made an inspection flight over the flood-hit

areas, as saying rescue helicopters and boats had yet to reach several badly affected parts of the state.

But Mr. Patil said the floods were receding in the seriously affected area of Nadiad whose main town had earlier been cut off from the rest of the state by the Godavari.

In neighbouring Andhra, PTI said at least 20 people had drowned in the river or been killed by collapsing houses while more than 111 villages had been flooded and the inhabitants marooned.

It said rescue craft had so far evacuated more than 7,000 of the stranded villagers as the Godavari rose to dangerous levels in several parts of the state.

Monsoon rains have also caused floods in the northern state of Bihar where PTI quoted official sources as saying at least two million people had been affected.

About 2,000 of the Bihar flood victims had been evacuated, it added.

Riot police break up demonstration in Gdansk

GDANSK, Poland (R) — Riot police wielding batons Sunday broke up a march by more than 1,000 demonstrators here marking the third anniversary of shipyard strikes which gave birth to the Solidarity union.

The marchers chanted "Solidarity, Solidarity," and "free the political prisoners."

The march followed a mass at St. Brigid's Church near the Lenin shipyard, which was attended by Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union.

Police intervened after warning the marchers to disperse when they tried to reach the three-crosses monument outside the shipyard which has become a symbol of the movement's struggle.

The action, which lasted only a few minutes, was the first reported confrontation between police and demonstrators since the lifting of martial law last month.

Truckloads of police were deployed at street corners and around the monument, checking the documents of passers-by.

Mr. Walesa was cheered by hundreds of supporters as he left St. Brigid's church where his old friend, the outspoken priest Father Henryk Jankowski, urged the congregation to remain firm in the fight for their rights.

He told them to continue to struggle by peaceful means for the implementation of the Gdansk agreements of Aug. 1980.

'Bionic' troops and robots may be needed to win wars by 2000

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Wars of the future will be fought by robots and troops "bionically" enhanced with artificial limbs and fortified with anti-stress and anti-fatigue medicines, according to a U.S. army report.

The report predicts that by the year 2000, weapons advances will have made European and Third World battlefields so deadly that robotics will be needed to keep human casualties down.

Extensive use of robotics will also be required for air defence, combat support and mine warfare, it says, listing over a dozen uses for robots in warfare.

Entitled "airland battle 2000" and intended to improve long-term army planning, the report predicts that by the turn of the century United States and pos-

sibly Soviet forces, which are rapidly advancing technologically, will be using robot-guided flying discs and ground vehicles armed with precision-guided beam weapons.

Remotely guided vehicles will be used to re-supply troops on the battlefield and retrieve the wounded, for whom advanced medical techniques will include "bionic (artificial body) parts".

Although it gave no specific details about the uses of bionics, recent journal articles on "futurology" have speculated that bionics could greatly enhance human powers of strength and endurance.

The report also predicted a battlefield need for "anti-stress (and) anti-fatigue medicine without degradation to performance".

Other predicted advances in medical treatment include "spray-on artificial skin", "effective long-term blood sub-

stitute", "abdominal wound effect delay medicine" and a procedure termed "wound-healing injection mandating partial early recovery (whimper)".

"Suspended animation" could be used to slow down a wounded soldier's metabolism and keep him alive until adequate treatment was available, the report suggested.

Homing devices on soldiers would help robot-driven ambulances locate the wounded, while battlefield diagnosis would be aided by a "self-analysis machine" and by "video consultation" with doctors behind the lines, the report said.

'The dreamers'

A U.S. army officer told Reuters the "airland battle 2000" report was prepared by the army's training and doctrine command, whom he termed "the dreamers".

to guide future preparations for war.

By looking into the future, the army can identify weapons needs early and gain better control of the process by which weapons are developed, he said.

Too often, he said, the U.S. defence industry and Pentagon civilian weapons engineers have come up with weapons which the armed services have had to accept despite serious drawbacks.

He cited the M-1 tank, which is too large to fit into jet transport aircraft, as one example.

According to the report, even non-nuclear weapons on the battlefield of the future will be extraordinarily deadly.

while Poland was in the politically embarrassing state of martial law.

East Germany was one of the harshest critics of what it saw as the weakness of previous administrations in Warsaw to combat the Solidarity challenge.

The decision by Dr. Honecker to visit Poland indicates Soviet bloc leaders are now convinced that Gen. Jaruzelski has mastered the political and internal security crisis that began with angry worker strikes in the summer of 1980.

Other East European states, through their media and official statements, indicate they believe Poland is now back to normal communist rule.

Honecker's projected visit signals thaw in E. bloc attitudes towards Poland

WARSAW (R) — East German head of state Erich Honecker visits Poland this week — the first allied communist leader to come here since the creation of the Solidarity union which prompted three years of political upheaval.

Western diplomats saw the visit as part of a process of rehabilitation for Poland's battered communist leadership by its Warsaw Pact allies.

Dr. Honecker arrives less than four weeks after the ending of 19 months of martial law, imposed to suppress the growing political challenge of the union to Communist Party power.

Other communist states viewed with deep concern the erosion of

party control in the Solidarity period and the unprecedented need to resort to martial law to impose government authority.

Polish sources said Dr. Honecker was expected to arrive on Tuesday and stay for three days. He will confer with communist leader and Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who headed the ruling military council dissolved in July.

The diplomats believed Dr. Honecker's visit could be the first of a series of trips to Poland by East bloc leaders.

Gen. Jaruzelski travelled to each of the allied states shortly after declaring martial law, but none of his hosts returned the visit

It said new weapons may include a "rail gun," which could fire projects at the speed of light.

Such a weapon, which would employ electromagnetic force to propel the projectile and which in theory could fire a bullet across Europe in a split second, is now in the rudimentary stages of development by the U.S. government, according to American officials.

When it comes to bolstering troop morale on the battlefields of the 21st century, the report says high technology would again play a key role.

During lulls in the fighting, troops might relieve boredom with battlefield video games, described as "stress-reducing games which are portable, carry their own power source, and are skill-related".

In addition, soldiers would be able to gain spiritual comfort from two-way live video between chaplains and troops.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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PICK THE RIGHT SUIT

East-West vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH
♠ A J 8 2
♥ K 10 8 7
♦ 7 5 3
♣ 8 6

WEST
♠ 6
♥ 9 4
♦ K 6 4 2
♣ A 10 9 7 4 3

EAST
♠ 10 7
♥ 6 5
♦ Q J 10 9
♣ K Q J 5 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 9 5 4 3
♥ A Q J 3 2
♦ A 8
♣ Void

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass
7 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♠.

There is no doubt that established partnerships have an advantage. You know what partner will do, or not do, in certain circumstances, and that can be a tremendous edge. Watch Californians Mike Passell and Fred Hamilton at work during the World Open Paris in Biarritz.

When you are interested only in game, it often pays to bid it while concealing as much about your distribution as possible. But if slam is

under consideration, partners should exchange as much information as possible.

Even though his partner could do no more than raise to two spades, Passell was interested in slam. He showed his second suit and, when Hamilton raised that as well, Passell launched straight in to a variation of Key-Card Blackwood.

North's response of five clubs showed either two aces or one ace and the king of hearts. Passell was sure that his partner held the ace of spades and king of hearts. Why? Because Hamilton had had an opportunity to cue-bid the ace of clubs at the four-level, yet he had not done so.

It was now only a question of in which suit to bid the grand slam. The problem was a possible diamond loser. Passell opted for the heart slam, since the spade suit was likely to provide two discards in partner's hand.

Passell's analysis was dead right—he needed two diamond discards to come to thirteen tricks. At a spade slam, there was no way to avoid a diamond loser.

This hand was played at almost 200 tables. Of these, 16 reached a grand slam, but the other 15 bid it in spades, down one.